The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1876. NO. 206.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Failure of Mine Ventilation Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 4, 1876.

SENATE.

The House bill setting aside the trusts in the will of Thomas McClurg passed. Also, the bill authorizing the attachment of wages of persons indebted for boarding.

The second Conference Committee on the Ventilation bill have failed to agree, and the bill is dead.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee to investigate Mr. Boyer, submitted a report setting forth that there was no evidence to show that the said Senator had violated his oath, but that he had been guilty of jesting, which should deserve the censure of the Senate.

The afternoon and evening sessions of the Senate until the hour of adjournment, were taken up with receiving messages from the House. The only bill acted on was one to defeat the House bill repealing the prohibitory law in Derry township, Westmoreland county.

The Governor nominated James Jolt to be sealer of weights and measures for the county of Crawford. Notary public—Jas. M. Cook, Pittsburgh.

HOUSE.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to a large number of bills.

The baled hay bill was opposed by Mr. Long because it exposed dealers in hay to malicious prosecution. The bill was postponed, and afterward called up and passed with amendments.

The following bills passed finally upon third reading:

The House bill for the election of Controllers and Treasurers in cities of the third class was amended by Mr. Long, confining it to those cities which now elect such officers by the people, and it passed finally as amended.

Act to authorize chattel mortgages upon lumber, iron, coal and oil in bulk.

Act to authorize trustees of the penitentiaries of the State to subscribe for and distribute papers or periodicals to the convicts.

Act to reorganize the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania, to be so amended as to attach the township of Collier, in the county of Allegheny, to the Twenty-second Congressional district.

Act to make the 10th day of May, 1876, a legal holiday.

The Conference Committee on the Bituminous Ventilation bill having unable to agree, were discharged, when a new committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Swan, Faunce and Wolfe. This virtually kills the bill.

Adjourned.

The House met in evening session at 8 o'clock and continued the consideration of bills on third reading. The following were passed finally:

Act to enable hospitals, schools and charitable institutions generally to purchase, receive, take and hold ground rents for investment.

The bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a municipal commission to act for the classification of property in Pittsburgh.

Act to repeal the supplementary act incorporting the borough of Kittanning.

Act relating to the use of motive power on passenger railways, and reducing the fare to five cents.

The act authorizing the Councils of Pittsburgh to extend the time for the payment of municipal liens was defeated.

The act for the punishment of cruelty to animals failed on third reading.

The House adjourned.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this evening, when Senator Newmyer was elected President of the Senate *pro tem* in Ephraim Jones was presented with a cane by the Allegheny county delegation.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

A Large Portion of the Town of Somerset, Pa., Burned—Loss $200,000—Insurance $75,000.

SOMERSET, PA., May 4.—A large fire broke out in the pattern shop of the Somerset foundry about one o'clock this afternoon, which, before it could be checked, was attended with very disastrous results. Every house on the south side of Main street from West street to the residence of Hon. W. J. Baer, was destroyed. Of the block bounded by Main, Union, West and Cross streets, but three buildings are left standing. The burnt district included twenty large houses, two hotels and five stores. Owing to the high winds prevailing and the want of fire engines, the flames spread rapidly from building to building, and it was only by the greatest exertion on the part of the citizens that the town was saved from total destruction. The following is as full a list of losses as could be ascertained:

Barnet Picking, Barnet House building, loss $15,000, insurance $8,000; H. L. Baer, attorney, loss $10,000, insurance $5,500; Dr. Brubaker, loss $5,000, insurance $2,500; John H. Uhl, attorney, loss $12,000, insurance $6,000; Davis, Knable & Co., loss $26,000, insurance $12,000; Valentine Hay, attorney, loss $15,000, no insurance; W. B. Coffrath, loss $1,000, fully insured; George Chorpening, loss $3,000, insurance unknown; J. S. Picking, loss $800; insurance $500; N. B. Snyder, shoemaker, loss $2,000, insurance $1,000; Somerset House, loss $20,000, insurance $8,000: George Parker, dry goods, loss $10,000, insurance $5,000; Solomon Baer, general store, loss $5,000, insurance $2,500; C. O. Hurst, merchant, loss $3,000, insurance $2,500; C. & G. Holderbaum, dry goods, loss $10,000, insurance $6,000; E. Grifin, loss $5,000, insurance $3,000; J. W. Pile, loss $5,000, insurance $3,250; H. A. Flick, grocer, loss $5,000, insurance $3,000; H. A. Flick & Co., loss $1,500, no insurance; F. Weimer, blacksmith, loss $4,000, insurance $2,000; Fred. Naugle, proprietor of Barr et House, loss $3,000, no insurance; Rev. Mr. Truxell, loss $1,000, insurance unknown.

The total loss, it is estimated, will reach nearly $200,000, on which there is said to be a total insurance of about $75,000. The fire was under control by half-past four. Seventeen families were rendered homeless.

The Whisky Trials.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—In the United States Court this morning, a complete consolidation of all the indictments and counts in the indictments standing against the distillers, rectifiers, gaugers and storekeepers, was effected, with the consent of all parties concerned, but the Government counsel reserved the motion for sentence until a future day. A number of gaugers and storekeepers were under bonds to appear in court to morrow, and it is not improbable that they may receive their sentence.

Major Eaton, special counsel for the Government, then made some remarks to the Court, in which he stated that most of the distillers and rectifiers who had been indicted had come into court last November and voluntarily pleaded guilty, effecting what may be regarded as a break in the enemy's line. These pleas of guilty were made without any promise of special leniency on the part of the Government, but these parties had been of great service to the Government as witnesses, and had enabled it to achieve a victory over a gigantic conspiracy to defraud the Government, and bring to justice the higher and more guilty parties; and in his view, they should receive reasonable consideration of the Court in the final disposition of their cases. He referred particularly to those who first broke the line by their voluntary action. Those who pleaded guilty later had done so under compulsion, and in his opinion did not deserve clemency. District Attorney Dyer also made a few remarks of the same general tenor, and said when the proper time comes he will have the manliness and courage to urge that these men be given the benefit to which their assistance in accomplishing the ends of justice entitles them. It was then arranged that the several cases pending in the Circuit Court should be remitted to the District Court, and all disposed of at the same time.

Heavy Failure in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 4.—The heaviest mill failure that Western Massachusetts has yet seen is that of Harvey Arnold & Co., of the North Adams Print Works, shutting up their mill, that of Galjup, Houghton & Smith and H. Arnold & Co., at North Adams, the Williamstown Manufacturing Company at Williamstown, the North Pownal Manufacturing Company at Pownal, Vt., and the Arnoldsville mill at South Adams—a total of six mills, with aggregate liabilities of probably over one million dollars, and assets, mostly of unsaleable property, costing probably $15,000,000. These mills ran in all over 1,000 looms on print goods, and 800 people are thrown out of employment.

A special says: Of the $300,000 shipped on board the wrecked steamship Schiller, $220,000 have been recovered.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars in the Gold Soap will soon be published

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING said he had been requested to present, and most willingly did present, a number of petitions representing the case of an American citizen now in an English prison—E. O'Meaghan Condon, undergoing a life sentence, and who had been eight years imprisoned. His offense was political, at least in its occasion and the circumstances out of which it grew. His fate had awakened sympathy throughout the United States, and aroused a current of sentiment of which the evidence in part was before him on the petitions which came from twenty-two States and several Territories. They were signed by lawyers, legislators and prominent citizens. They asked the intervention of Congress in behalf of this captive. The Executive had been assiduous in endeavoring to obtain a mitigation of his sentence. The House had passed one or two resolutions asking the Executive still further to interpose, and those resolutions were now before the Committee on Foreign Relations. Now came all these petitions, representing such a volume of sentiment and sympathy as rarely came to either House of Congress. He moved that the petitions be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and hoped some good would come of them. They were so referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, presented petitions of manufacturers and dealers in tobacco, remonstrating against any change in the present mode of packing tobacco. Referred.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill to exempt all vessels engaged in navigating the Mississippi river and its tributaries above New Orleans from entrances and clearances. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, presented a concurrent resolution that Congress adjourn from Tuesday to Friday of next week, to attend the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment that the adjournment be from the 8th to the 15th.

Mr. CONKLING moved a further amendment that adjournment be from the 6th to the 15th.

After discussion it was laid over, and the impeachment trial resumed.

Mr. CARPENTER, of counsel for respondent, said if the court was to adjourn next week as proposed, it would be in the middle of the argument, and he had no doubt it would be more convenient to both sides to have the argument postponed until the reassembling of the Senate.

Manager LORD said the managers would prefer to have a consecutive hearing. If the argument was to be broken by adjournment, the managers would prefer to have the argument postponed until the 15th.

After discussion the Senate refused to postpone the hearing: yeas 22, nays 30; and Mr. BLAIR, for respondent, opened the argument on the question of jurisdiction, quoting at length from the Blount case. He denied the power of the Senate to try on articles of impeachment a private citizen. He contended that several United States judges had resigned, and impeachment proceedings against them were stopped.

When Mr. Blair had ended his argument, the Senate took a recess for fifteen minutes.

Upon reassembling, Manager LORD replied to the argument of Mr. Blair. He asserted that the Senate had jurisdiction in the case, and in support of his position cited numerous legal authorities. When Mr. Lord concluded, the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned until to-morrow, and the consideration of legislative business was resumed.

The Senate soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, Mr. Springer in the chair. It was agreed that general debate should close at four o'clock.

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, addressed the committee on the subject of fraternity, and pointed out certain things which he believed would tend to heal and create a better feeling in the South. One of these was to stop the partisan appeals that were indulged in by Northern Republicans. Another was to stop all the waste places of the South, another to go as far as possible in the payment of claims of Southern people for stores rendered the United States before the war. Among these claims was that of mail contractors for services prior to 1861.

Mr. HOLMAN claimed that some of the provisions of the bill were chiefly in the interest of the great railroad companies. He showed that by fixing, as this bill did, the rate for carrying a mail six miles per mile per foot of linear space on trains running up to twenty-five miles per hour and five miles for trains running at a greater speed, there was a saving annually of nearly $1,500,000 as compared with present rates.

The committee rose, and on motion of Mr. GIBSON, the bill was passed appropriating $9,000 for the expenses of the committee to investigate the Federal offices of Louisiana.

A resolution was passed accepting the invitation to attend the opening of the Centennial Exposition, and adjourning the House from Tuesday, May 9th, to Friday, 12th.

Mr. BLAINE offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to consider at once some measure for the relief of the country from threatened scarcity of fractional currency.

After an amusing debate, Mr. SPRINGER desired to offer a substitute instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill to-morrow morning repealing the provision for the redemption of fractional currency in silver coin.

Mr. BLAINE declined to admit the amendment, and moved the previous question on his resolution. The previous question was seconded and the resolution adopted.

Mr. PAINE then asked leave to report his bill allowing the issue of silver coin in exchange for greenbacks, remarking that Mr. BUTLER, who had at first objected to it, now withdrew his objection.

A message from the President, declining to furnish the House with information as to his visit across the Potomac to Arlington, was read, and was received with cool disdain on the Democratic side, and with evident enjoyment on the Republican side.

Mr. RANDALL moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. So ordered.

Mr. MacDOUGAL then offered a resolution instructing the committee for the investigation of Federal offices in Louisiana to make a full and complete investigation of the circumstances attending the assassination of M. H. Twitchell and David King on Red River, La., particularly as to whether the cause was or was not of a political character.

Mr. RANDALL—While that is a State matter, I hope no one will object to the resolution.

Mr. BEEBE desired to have an investigation also into the killing of two negroes and wounding of eight others at the late election at Indianapolis.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, remarked amidst much uproar that the Republicans carried the election and the Democrats killed the niggers.

Mr. MacDOUGAL declined to yield for Mr. Beebe's amendment. Mr. MacDougal's resolution was adopted, and the House adjourned.

Cheap Freights to New York.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Freight rates east are gradually weakening, in the absence of fixed prices, and it was stated to-day that a large number of engagements had been made at fifteen cents per hundred pounds to New York. This, however, is not known to be a fact, and only shows that such rates are deemed probable. No change in passenger rates east has yet been announced.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Thomas Estroda has been inaugurated President of the Republic of Cuba.

Offenback, the composer, arrived at New York yesterday, by the steamship Canada.

James Rocior committed suicide in Indianapolis yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head.

Temple C. Harrison, a well known citizen of Indianapolis, was found dead yesterday morning. A supposed case of overdose of chloral or laudanum.

Mrs. May Graham, missing from home in Indianapolis for several days, was found floating in the river yesterday. The body was recognized by her husband.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death from Roman fever of Benjamin F. Bowles, of the firm of Bowles & Co., publishers of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*. He was forty-three years old.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific and Colorado Central Consolidated lines was held in Leavenworth yesterday for the election of a Board of Directors. The following gentlemen were chosen: Robert E. Carr, John D. Perry, Corlas S. Greeley, Adolphus Meier, Stephen Edgell, Jay Gould, Oliver Ames, Sidney Dillon and James S. Smith. Officers of the board were not chosen.

In Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, James McDermott, aged twenty years, stabbed and instantly killed John Crawford, forty years old. The parties were employed at a bakery on Front street, and McDermott and Crawford's son had a little difficulty. Crawford interfered. McDermott went out, and after a short absence returned, and without a word picked up a knife and cut Crawford in the neck, severing the jugular vein. McDermott was arrested, and at first tried to appear insane, but without success.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The McCandless Retirement Bill

To Come Up in House To-Day

JUDGE KETCHUM'S FRIENDS ACTIVE.

Logan Still Holds the Winning Hand.

Passage of the Silver Relief Bill in Doubt.

Other Projects of the Treasury Department.

DELAY OF THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

Interesting Letter from Chevalier Fitzhugh.

A Characteristic Speech by Henry A. Wise.

His Opinion of Virginia Democracy.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

In Regard to His Absence from the Capital.

A Square Slap in the Face of the Democratic House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1876.

The McCandless Retirement Bill.

Mr. Hunton, who has charge of the McCandless Retirement bill, states that he will ask action of the House to-morrow. The Democratic members of Pennsylvania, who were the cause of the delay, have signified their intention not to antagonize the bill. If the bill passes the House to-morrow, it will reach the President on Saturday or Monday. The resignation of Judge McCandless will be handed to the President by Judge Strong, who now holds it, as soon as the bill is signed. The application of a successor will follow immediately. Judge Logan, of Greensburg, is still the man, though the friends of Judge Ketchum are active.

The Silver Bill in Doubt.

The prospects of the passage of the bill to expedite the issue of silver coin is extremely doubtful, as there exists considerable uncertainty whether it is contraction. The Treasury Department has several projects in view to accomplish that end, which are absolutely essential to the business interests of the country. One is to buy up a limited amount of bonds, and thus reduce the national debt.

The Steamboat Bill.

The revival of the controversy between the Eastern and Western steamboat interests in the bill now pending in the Senate, will delay it until the latter part of the present month.

Ex-Governor Wise

made a characteristic argument before the Committee on Elections to-day, in the the case of Platt *versus* Goode. He described the Conservative party of Virginia as composed of sour krout Democrats, redwaisted Whigs, and Greenbacks, and said that under no circumstances would he ally himself to such an organization. Politics in Virginia, he said, were so much demoralized, that even the trees wept. When he was Governor, he would have hanged Greeley had he caught him. He praised General Grant as a magnanimous hero, to receive the surrender sword of Robert E. Lee. The piteous eloquence of the old gentleman had the effect to exhaust him, and he was asked he could take some refreshment. He replied that he would accept a glass of milk, but no wanted of rum, or whisky or brandy, which he abominated.

The President's Message.

The Jacksonian reply of the President to the officious resolution of Blackburn, of Kentucky, in reference to Executive acts performed at places other than Washington, gives satisfaction to both Democrats and Republicans. Blackburn is one of that swaggering class who call reflection a bootenous exhibition of gab is a sign of statesmanship. The effective manner in which he was handled to-day so discomfitted him that he could find no hall to escape the jeers of his own friends.

Mr. Fitzhugh's Letter.

The following is the full text of the letter of Sergeant-at-Arms Fitzhugh, of the House of Representatives, alluded to in these dispatches yesterday:

D. C. Dec. 15th 1875.

DEAR ——: I have been trying ever since my election to write to you, but have been besieged from eight in the morning until one & two at night. I had about one hundred and thirty appointments to make and have had 8 reckon, without exaggeration three thousand applications besides men women and children pulling and hauling me at home I would put my head out of the door of my office. I have had to keep two ushurs and two to three clerks ever since the hour of my election, and even now, and it is now five o'clock in the morning, that I have gotten up to write write to you. In regard to ——. I tried to save a place for him but the machine was too powerful for their constituents that so far it has been impossible to do so. My force after Christmas will be increased and then I will be able to do something for him and I will stick him in Fay arrived on Saturday morning all safe, I set him to work on Monday at a $2,100 place and he is the most delighted fellow you ever saw, I wish you would be here with me, do try and come Government furnishes you and me with a fine turnout and a spanking pair of horses and before and after the House sessions and recess I have exclusive use of them. My communications are such every morning for us, that is Fay and myself, and after driving around to my breakfast, takes me up to my office. Congress is invited over to the Centennial on Monday. We will have a big time, come back on ——. I may draw on you for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, to-morrow, which you can draw back for on the 1st of Jan. I got your telegram telling me to draw for two hundred if needed, but tried to do without any, and may not have to draw to-morrow, but all of our members are like myself, light up on first month and I hate to ask them, come on Christmas for a few days and we will have a glorious time, I have more invitations to frolick with members and Senators than any man in Washington. I am a biger man with the members that old Grant. Sits down with his foot on the floore of the Hall, but what they make a brake for me and sometimes a dozen trying at me at onse for places for some friend. I never once forget out of the office to go on the floor of the House, I have under me the Folding rooms, Doement rooms, File rooms all Committee rooms all employes in south wing of building & entire southern wing of Capitol, I have a sup & Assistant in each department and about a dozen book keepers besides my office clerks, & we do things up in style, I have a boy to take my hat and coat or I cant turn around without some one at my beck & call, and when I get all of my new appointments broken in I shall have a nice time, now do try and come on this Christmas. I am making up a party already to come on to Texas on the adjournment, S. S. Cox to head it, he is the wormest friend of mine you ever saw, also the new Speaker Mr. Kerr. Fay & myself spent the evening with Mr. and Mrs. Kerr last evening. I am a great favorite of hers Mrs. Cox's & Mrs. Senator Gorden quite a contrast here & Austin, I cant turn for friends here, I have now fifty letters from my Southern friends all parts of the South congratulating me, thus wags the world let a man be prosperous and every man is his friend, I must close ——, I will look out for him and if I cannot make a place myself I can get him in some of the Departments after Christmas, write soon, to Your Devoted Friend

L H FITZHUGH

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1876.

FIRST BLOOD FOR GRANT.

The President to-day sent the following message to the House, in reply to Representative Blackburn's resolution:

To the House of Representatives:

I have given very attentive consideration to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 3d of April, requesting the President of the United States to inform the House whether any Executive offices, acts or duties, and if any, what, have within a specified period been performed at a distance from the seat of Government established by law, and for how long a period at any one time, and in what part of the United States. If, however, the House of Representatives desires to know whether, during a period of upward of seven months, I have resided at the usual office of President of the United States, I have been absent from the seat of Government, and whether during that period I have performed or have neglected to perform the duties of my office, I freely inform the House that from the time of my entrance upon my office I have resided in the mansion, as were all of my predecessors (with the exception of one, who lived only one month after assuming the duties of his office, and one who was absent during a part of his term) in which devolved upon me as President of the United States. [Applause on the Republican side.] I am not aware that a failure occurred in any one instance of my exercising the functions and powers of my office in every case requiring their discharge, or of my exercising all necessary Executive acts in whatever place they may at the time have been. Fortunately, the rapidity of travel and of mail communication and the facility of almost instantaneous correspondence with officers at the seat of government which the telegraph affords to the President in whatever section of the Union he may be, enable him in these days to maintain as prominent and ready as quick intercourse with the departments at Washington as may be maintained while he remains in the city. The necessity of the performance of Executive acts by the President exists and is devolved upon him wherever he may be within the United States during the term of his office. By the Constitution and laws, all the civil powers are no more limited or capable of limitation as to the place where they shall be exercised, than are those which he might be required to exercise in his capacity of Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, which latter powers, it is evident, he might be called upon to exercise, possibly even without the limits of the United States. Had the efforts of those recently in rebellion against the Government been successful, and the seat of the President of the United States from Washington, it is manifest that he must have discharged his functions, both civil and military, elsewhere than at the place named by law as the seat of Government. No act of Congress can limit, suspend or confine this constitutional duty.

I am not aware of the existence of any act of Congress which assumes thus to limit or restrict the exercise of the functions of the Executive. No such acts, I should nevertheless recognize the superior authority of the Constitution and should exercise the powers required thereby of the Presidency. In this view such reference is made in the resolution of the House relates to the establishment of a seat of government and the providing of suitable buildings and the removal thereto of the offices attached to the Government, &c. It was not understood at its date and by General Washington to confine the President in the discharge of his duties and powers to actual presence at the seat of Government. On the 30th of March, 1796, a resolution for the passage of the act referred to, General Washington issued an Executive proclamation having reference to the subject of this very act, from Georgetown, a place remote from Philadelphia, which then was the seat of Government, where the act referred to directed that "All offices attached to the seat of Government should for the time remain." That none of his successors have entertained the idea that their Executive offices would be confined to the seat of Government is evidenced by hundreds upon hundreds of such acts performed by my predecessors in unbroken line from Washington to Lincoln, a memorandum of the general nature and character of some of which acts is submitted herewith, and no question has been raised as to the validity of these acts, the rights and propriety of the Executive to exercise the powers of his office in any part of the United States.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1876.

It will be perceived that the message is dated Washington, without the usual prefix of "Executive Mansion." Accompanying the message is a memorandum of absences of the Presidents of the United States from the National Capital during each of several administrations, and of public and Executive acts performed during the time of such absences. This memorandum contains the following information, and much more of the same general character, only the most important of the facts recited in the memorandum being selected for mention in this abstract; President Washington was frequently absent from the capital; he appears to have been from absent about 183 days during his term. In March, 1791, the seat of Government being then at Philadelphia, he issued a proclamation dated at Georgetown, in reference to running the boundary for the District of Columbia. He signed at Mount Vernon an official letter to the Emperor of Morocco, and from the same place issued the commission of Oliver Walcott as Comptroller of the Treasury, and the proclamation respecting the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania; also, proclamation of the treaty of 1795 with Spain, and an Executive order of August 4, 1792, relative to the duties on distilled spirits, etc. When at Germantown he signed warrants of commissions; he proposed to have Mr. Yrujo officially presented to him at Mount Vernon as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain, and Mr. Yrujo went there for that purpose, but the ceremony of presentation was prevented by the accidental omission of the Minister to bring his credentials.

President John Adams was absent from the capital during his term of four years on various occasions 883 days. He discharged official duties and performed most solemn public acts at Quincy, Massachusetts, in the same manner as when at the seat of Government. Several of them are recited, and it is also specified that on the 28th of September, 1797, he forwarded to the Secretary of State a commission for a justice of the supreme Court, signed in blank at Quincy, with instructions to fill in the name of John Marshall, if he would accept, and if not, that of Bushrod Washington.

President Jefferson was absent from the seat of Government during his two terms of office 706 days, or more than one-fourth of the whole official period. He signed and issued from Monticello, among other things, seventy-five commissions.

President Madison was absent 637 days, and President Monroe was absent 708 days, independent of the year 1824, and two months of 1825, for which period no data are found. The latter transacted public business wherever he happened to be, and sometimes while traveling.

President John Quincy Adams was absent during his single term 224 days, and in his memorandum (volume 8, page 75) speaks of his practice of leaving with his chief clerk blank papers signed by him, to be used when necessary for proclamations, remission of penalties and commissions of consuls. He speaks also of doing this same thing in regard to patents and land grants.

President Jackson was absent from the seat of Government 502 days. Among other important acts performed by him when away from Washington was his signing at Boston the famous order for the removal of deposits from the State banks. The memorandum at this point refers to President Jackson's refusal in 1833 to furnish the Senate a copy of a certain paper alleged to have been read by him to the Cabinet, and mentions that in January, 1837, he refused to allow a committee of the House of Representatives to make a general investigation of the Executive departments without specific charges, on the ground, amongst others, that the use of official books and records for such purpose would interfere with the discharge of public business.

Other Presidents were absent from Washington and performed numerous official duties while absent. Van Buren 131 days, Tyler 163 days, Polk 37 days, Taylor 31 days, Fillmore 60 days, Pierce 57 days, Buchanan 67 days. No mention is made of the absences of Presidents Lincoln or Johnson.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION CLOSED.

General Schenck, before the Foreign Affairs Committee to-day, characterized as an unmitigated falsehood—false in its length, breadth and circumference—the statements made by H. A. Johnson yesterday, that he [Schenck] was in a London broker's office during the extreme excitement in Emma mine shares. In regard to the statement made yesterday by Lyon, Mr. Park pronounced them made out of whole cloth.

The Emma mine investigation was declared closed.

MR. CAULFIELD HAS DECIDED OBJECTIONS.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to-day continued the examination of John I. Davenport. Witness was personally acquainted with every person who signed the vouchers and knew all to be genuine; knew every man on the pay rolls received pay for services actually rendered; every paper produced was a *bona fide* voucher covering money actually expended; these were all the vouchers he was now able to furnish, and they vouched for all the money he had received and expended, except some very small sums of no considerable amount. In reply to Conger, witness said the result of this expenditure had been to suppress and prevent fraudulent voting; the fraudulent voting was decreased greater in the Democratic party than in the Republican party; the work was so completely done it could now be carried on at very little expense.

By Mr. Conger—Did your expenditure of this money consummate the object which you supposed it would, and which the President had reason to believe it would, when he authorized the money to be paid over to you for this purpose? Answer—It did, sir. Several questions of like import were asked by Conger, to which Caulfield strenuously objected. Conger insisted it was important to know whether the President was justified in ordering the expenditure of the sum of money. After some time spent in the discussion, Caulfield objected to the questions being answered, unless the committee decided it by a vote. A vote showed four in affirmation and three negative.

Mr. Caulfield—Well, you will see where this thing will lead to now.

In answer to a question by Mr. Candler he said the entire cost of his work had been $60,000, the difference between that sum and $34,000 coming from another fund, for which vouchers were in the Treasury Department, and that he charged the Government for the latter on the books and for the books themselves; that the Government owned some of the books, but he, himself, owned others which he had copyrighted.

Adjourned.

FINIS.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department this morning closed the investigation of the charges against Secretary Bristow in connection with the release of the bark Mary Merritt, by the examination of Ireland and Trice, of counsel for the owners of the vessel; they corroborated the witness in testifying to General Bristow's connection with the case was a mere matter of friendship; that he never received any fee or compensation of any kind, and that his entire record throughout the affair was in no manner impeachable.

MR. BLAINE TO MR. RIDDLE.

The following is Mr. Blaine's reply to the letter of lawyer F. G. Riddle, accusing Blaine of assaulting the reputation of his late son-in-law, J. W. Knowlton:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1876.

Hon. A. G. Riddle:

DEAR SIR—I am surprised by the tone of your note touching Mr. ——. I especially regret that you make no reference to him that in my judgment could offend the most sensitive. I feel sure you cannot be aware that Mr. Knowlton's name has been used for some years past, and with vindictive force, and frequently this winter, to injure me, and that the testimony reported as coming from him, but which you know he never gave, has been carried and quoted in all directions, and I had to choose between deporting it and tacitly admitting it with all its damaging implications. But no one save yourself can see in my reference to Mr. Knowlton's name the slightest disrespect to his memory. Your letter, which relieves him from the authorship of an unfounded calumny. If, however, you judge it to be wise or prudent or expedient to seek a personal controversy with me over Mr. Knowlton's grave, I shall greatly regret it, and I think in the end you will regret still more; nor can I believe that the friends who will approve you will prove willing to do anything so uncalled for and in all respects so extraordinary.

Very respectfully, J. G. BLAINE.

CUSTER ORDERED TO HIS COMMAND.

Orders have been issued from the War Department directing General Custer to resume his command. The Indian expedition under General Ferry has already started.

SILVER PAID OUT.

About two millions of silver have been paid out at the Treasury and sub-treasuries since April 19th.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Its Evils, as Set Forth by a Christianized Chinaman.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Before the Senate Chinese Commission at Sacramento yesterday, Lem Schaun, a Christianized Chinese preacher, testified that it is radically impossible to convert grown Chinamen to Christianity, though sometimes successful in the case of children; the condition of the women here is horrible. They are bought and sold like cattle, abused by their masters, tortured and often killed for attempting to escape. The presence of Chinese in this country is disastrous to both white and Chinese. The Chinese here of the better class desire immigration stopped, and the whole thing can be done in a friendly way. The Chinese government desires to keep its subjects at home, and if immigration, which is mostly from the province of Canton, were stopped, it would have no effect on our commercial relations with China. The Chinese Government would willingly assist to check it, but he was afraid could not, as there are eighteen provinces, and a revolution in almost every province. Christianity is not advanced by this immigration. If stopped we might do something with those here. The witness corroborated other evidence concerning the manner in which Chinese secret tribunals put a price on the lives of those offending their laws, and carried out such sentences. As to the contract system, he said that when men have no money to get to California, they borrow and make a contract to work until they have refunded the money. When Chinamen desire to go back to China, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will not sell them tickets until they have a check or ticket from the Six Companies or from the missionaries. This is done to protect the creditors of Chinamen living in this country. I do not think the Six Companies can stop immigration, but can prevent the bringing in of women and improper characters, nor have they power to send them back to China.

Matthew Karcher, Chief of Police, testified at length as to the ruinous effects of the presence of Chinese upon the rising generation, exposing boys to filth, disease and death, and driving boys and girls to crime by competition in household and manufacturing employments. He characterized the Chinese population almost without exception as criminals, thieves, liars and perjurers.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Falling barometer, increasing easterly winds, stationary or rising temperature, cloudy and rainy weather.

The foundry at Detroit owned by Fort Watkins was burned yesterday. Loss $5,000; partly insured.

The steamships Lessing, from Hamburg, and Scythia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Cambridge University Boat Club will send a crew to the Centennial regattas, if one can be obtained.

The Kissenger & Pickrell herd of shorthorns was sold at Chicago on Wednesday. The average price for heifers was $1,020 and for bulls $1,546, total amount nearly $36,000.

In the stock sale of the Neel farm, London, Ohio, on Wednesday, the stallion Membrino Thorn, eight years, was sold to Charles H. Neal, of Columbus, for $3,000. The trotter London Belle, seven years, was sold to Barcher Bros., of Sandusky, for $1,500. Granger Jack, no pedigree, has trotted in 2:35, sold to S. M. McCann, of Plain City, for $2,500.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

METHODISM.

Fourth Day's Proceedings of the General Conference of the M. E. Church.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Bishop Ames presided at the Methodist Episcopal Conference this morning. The Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates was announced, and the Committees on Temperance, Pastorial Address and American Bible Society were ordered and appointed. A proposition by Rev. G. B. Jacoby, of Michigan, to appoint a committee, one from each of the twelve general conferences, and one from the General Conference at large, to provide for meeting the balance due the Book Concern and similar expenses in future, was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

A resolution that the Bishop appoint a special committee to consider and report on the propriety of the revision of the hymn book, was adopted.

Bishop Jones then read the quadrennial of the Bishop. The address is a long paper on the history of the church during the past four years, its present condition, communicants, probable future, etc.

At the conclusion of the reading, Dr. Granville Moody, of Cincinnati, delivered a brief speech. He felt this great address of the Bishop belonged to the commonwealth of Methodism in both hemispheres. It should be sent to every lonely cabin and palatial residence in the country; it should be sent to the army and navy (applause); it should be sent to the President of the United States, to cheer him up in the discharge of his duty. [Laughter.] Let it go abroad, and let its thunder tones fall upon the ears of that octogenarian at Rome, the pretended head of the church. Let it go abroad through both hemispheres, that the empire of anti-Christ should be rim packed and center shaking by it. It was the proudest boast of a Roman that he was a Roman citizen. It was his [Dr. Moody's] proudest boast that he was an American citizen and a Methodist. [Laughter.]

On motion of Dr. Moody, the address was ordered printed in all the organs of the Methodist Church, and five thousand copies in pamphlet form. It was also ordered that so much of the address as relates to charters be referred to a special committee, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to expenses of judicial conferences.

Regular business was resumed, and conference called for memorials, appeals, &c. Papers were presented relating to credentials, election of presiding elders, lay delegates and various other subjects, which were referred to committees.

Rev. J. H. Wilbur, of the East Oregon and Washington Conference, submitting a memorial to have said conference set off and protesting against the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, and now before the Senate, transferring the Indians to the jurisdiction and control of the War Department, and that a committee of five be appointed to lay the representation before the Senate and President. The resolutions declare that such legislation would be destructive to the present policy of civil and religious instruction to the Indians. The subject was laid over until to-morrow. The conference adjourned till 8:30 P. M., when the business will be confined to the organization of committees.

The address of the Bishop shows 19,287 Sunday schools and 1,676,700 officers and teachers. The present membership of the church, including 10,923 ministers, is 1,642,456. The whole number of churches reported in the general minutes of 1875 was 15,683, whose total estimated value was $71,315,234, being an increase of 1,193 churches and of $1,441,334 in estimated value. The number of parsonages was 5,017, and estimated value of $6,731,625, being an increase in number of parsonages of 708, and of $1,944,844 in estimated value. The Book Concern has exerted a unifying power upon the church. Its books and its periodicals have generally had that tendency. Its management has been in the interest of the whole connection. No loss has arisen to it while it has been conducted on these principles, and its profits shall be appropriated for a palpable and common interest. It will still have the same influence for all the good it has in

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1876.

OUT in Indiana the material known as "blue jeans" is cheap, and falling.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He was beaten, last Tuesday, in his own city and his own ward. Selah!

"BLUE JEANS" WILLIAMS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, feels as he looks, blue. The result of the town elections in that State on Tuesday seals his doom and insures the State to the Republicans in the Presidential election by an overwhelming majority.

CHAPMAN, formerly a captain in MOSBY'S rebel guerilla "rangers," still remains snugly ensconced in office at Washington, and there is a good deal of curiosity among the people to learn the nature of the influence that enables MOSBY to keep a man in the Postoffice Department in spite of the Postmaster General himself. Do you understand, President GRANT?

SENATOR CONKLING is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce. The House Steamboat bill sticks. If it should be buried in the committee, or reported adversely, the people of the great Ohio and Mississippi Valleys will be apt to let him hear from them at Cincinnati concerning the matter. There are some indications that he is secretly conspiring to kill this important measure.

MICHIGAN, too, is just as good a Republican State as ever, as is demonstrated by the fact that at the recent town elections the Republicans made a clear gain of fifty-six supervisors in forty-six counties, classing as Democrats all the "Liberals" and "Independents." Everywhere there are increased Republican majorities. We hope the Confederate Congress will go on with its Star Chamber inquisitions. We like the popular echoes.

THE British Board of Trade returns for the month of March and for the first three months of this year have been issued. They show the total exports of iron and steel for March to have been 149,196 tons, compared with 164,067 tons in 1875, and over 192,000 tons in 1874. The decline in the trade of Sheffield with the United States during the three months was as follows: In steel, 85 per cent.; in cutlery, 23 per cent.; in files, about 33 per cent., and tools 26 per cent., all approximately.

THE Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday publishes the following official tables of the domestic exports of the port of Philadelphia to foreign countries during the month of April, showing a total of $3,414,351, against $3,016,307 for the corresponding month last year. The total thus far this year compares as follows with the first four months last year:

For 1876	$13,971,705
For 1875	8,609,256
Increase	$ 5,362,449

THE sneaking attempts of JAY GOULD, HUNTINGTON and their fellow sharks to steal a tricky march on the Texas Pacific Railroad project, has roused the friends of that important measure into activity, again. It is claimed that the bill can now be passed in the House, but this is problematical. The miserable trickery of the Central Pacific lobby, however, has done much good work for the very project it was designed to kill, and has opened the eyes of many of the members of the House to the real purposes of the opposition.

THE Democratic press will never forgive Governor MORTON for the great services he rendered in helping to put down the rebellion. Yesterday's *Post* indulged in this petty but characteristic sneer:

"Morton has not ventured upon a 'personal explanation' yet. Neither has he demanded an investigation."

Senator MORTON had already done both, however, as the telegraphic columns of that paper of the same date, and of the evening papers of the day before, showed. If the *Post* would like a fresh reminder of the opposition he had to encounter at the hands of its Union hating and rebel sympathizing Democratic friends of Indiana, we advise it to read the Senator's "personal explanation."

THERE is a paper published in this city which, upholding to the last the hideous institution under which white men who "wear plain clothes and earn their living by hard work" were derided as "greasy mechanics" and "Northern mudsills," and black men were deprived, not only of the right to their own earnings, but also of the right to themselves—and now, as then, zealously supporting the party that fostered and vindicated that colossal national shame—which accuses the editor of the COMMERCIAL of an "implacable hatred" for "men who earn their bread in the sweat of their brows." Workingmen are, however, as a class, as intelligent as they are honorable, and are alike quick to detect and swift to resent any and every malicious attempt to blacken, by personal defamation, a man's good name.

COMMENTING on the Waterloo defeat of the gerrymandering Democrats of Indianapolis, the *Post* says: "In most of the other municipal elections in Indiana on Tuesday, the Democrats made large gains." This statement is not true. In most of the important towns of that State the Republican ticket shows large gains. Sweeping majorities are reported from Lafayette, Fort Wayne, South Bend, Terre Haute, Logansport, Richmond, Rochester, Wabash, Franklin, Warsaw, Lebanon, Crawfordsville, Elkhart, Greensburg, Greencastle, Shelbyville, Kokoma, Bloomington, Connersville and Madison. Franklin elected a Republican Mayor for the first time in six years, and the entire city ticket. In Shelbyville, the home of Governor HENDRICKS, they carried every ward, with an aggregate majority of ninety-eight, being a gain of 120 over last year. The Democratic party of Indiana died, on Tuesday, by the visitation of Providence and the wrath of an indignant people.

TO STRIKE Northern Texas by railroad is just at present the special object of the enterprise of New Orleans. A curious effort is now pending, which, if it succeeds, will make every property-holder in New Orleans a stockholder in the Texas road, whether he will or not, the effort being to secure the public support and watchfulness at the same time. The plan, which has passed the Legislature, proposes that the city of New Orleans lend the amount requisite to build the road to Shreveport, on the Upper Red River. A board of directors is appointed from the leading business men of character, to command confidence and to serve without pay. Every taxpayer receives stock in the road, or bonds proportionate to the tax he pays. If, therefore, the enterprise succeeds, he has invested in a forced investment the money of which the tax gatherer took from him. The originators justify the plan on the ground that it compels absentees to do something for the improvement of their own property, but it is a dubious reason, at the best.

RESPECTING the progress of the EADS jetties, which are or are not to open the Mississippi to the navigation of the largest vessels, there are the most widely divergent opinions in the world. It is admitted that the water is steadily deepening in the channel, but there comes the ugly report that the increased force of the current which is removing the mud from above, is rapidly shoaling the water below. Everything appears to depend on whether the deposits removed from the channel settle down just outside or are carried away into the Gulf. The side currents which were to remove the mud driven down to the head of the Pass do not seem to have begun their work. A New Orleans correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* points out that the solution of the problem rests on a question of fact. Sir CHARLES LYELL, after visiting the mouth of the river, pronounced carefully that the Mississippi pushed its mouth forward only one mile in a century, about fifty-two feet a year. He made this statement in an address before the British Association-EADS, in his practical geology, relying on MICHEL CHEVALIER'S observations, which were probably quite as good as LYELL'S, says the advance is a quarter of a mile a year. Between such extremes do the doctors disagree. If LYELL'S view is correct, the jetties are worth building. If BEAUMONT'S is correct, they will be left far behind before being well paid for. Probably neither extreme is correct. Working from the very accurate results of the coast survey, THOMASSY, an admirably informed writer, calculated the advance in 1859. His result was, that the mouth of the river gained on the Gulf one mile in sixteen years. This was the result of one hundred and thirty years—that the mouth was nine miles more at sea than in LASALLE'S day. An advance even as slow as this would materially interfere with the success of the jetties. Who shall decide when doctors disagree? Experience alone can answer.

ELEVEN years have passed since the war ended, and this is the Centennial of American Independence. In what spirit the representative men of the South accept the results of the one and regard the memories and principles of the other, may partly be inferred from the following extracts from an oration delivered by Colonel BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, last Tuesday, upon the dedication of a memorial monument at Bowling Green to the Confederate soldiers of the South. The *Courier-Journal* says editorially of the orator that he is an "advanced politician of the most liberal Democratic school," and adds that "he puts the Confederate question upon its true basis as that basis is understood in the South, and he does this with precision, grace and feeling." Colonel BRECKENRIDGE said, speaking of the soldiers of the South:

"This monument has been erected in their honor because they were soldiers in *that* army, and fell in defense of *that* cause, and we are here to dedicate it in honor of the principles for which they died. Had the cause been unworthy, the principles false, or transitory, or unimportant, their heroism might tempt us to speak in hushed and charitable terms of that for which they died, but would not justify us in thus solemnly giving our children to believe them worthy of imitation. * * But these men and their comrades deserve all that can be given to those who displayed the highest qualities which adorn and dignify our race. The Pantheon could open its doors to welcome them among its immortals, and Westminster feel honored to receive their dust. * * * In the sight of Almighty God and this audience, in the presence of heaven and our children, we from our hearts declare that they were true soldiers of liberty, who followed where honor led and died where duty commanded, and we appeal to the august tribunal of posterity to pass upon the truth of this answer. * * We loved the cause and our comrades. We love their memories. We will honor their graves. But we do this without bitterness to any one, and without apology. While we remember that Lee and Breckinridge died proscribed, and Louisiana and South Carolina are held by the throat, we wait without impatience or servile importunities for the dawn of a purer and better day. * * * Who can tell when causes are lost? Two thousand years ago Varus and his legions fell before the might of an outraged nationality, and only yesterday, amid the wild huzzas of the great Germanic fatherland, Arminius in bronze is placed as sentry over the mighty nation, whose existence is the realization of the dream of centuries, for which a score of generations vainly struggled. * * *

We dedicate this monument to the great army of freedom—the innumerable host of the past, of whom the world was not worthy. And from our loins may there spring a race worthy to be the comrades of the illustrious dead."

THE New England cotton manufacturers are turning their attention with a good deal of earnestness to the export of cheap goods adapted to the wants of the great consuming markets of India and China. An opening there which should break up the enormously profitable English monopoly of those markets, would amount to something real in the way of furnishing permanent employment for the excess of American skilled labor and machinery engaged in this branch of industry. But in order to gain a foothold there our manufacturers and merchants must study the peculiar wants of Oriental consumers, the chief condition which is cheapness, and who are not at all times fastidious as to the quality, shrinkage or wear of goods. Just now, looking at this Oriental trade as a prize worth contending for, it is the opinion of practical business men who are familiar with it that American manufacturers should not stand so much upon the merit of their goods, but should turn out and ship such as can be sold abroad in competition with British fabrics. A circular has lately been issued by the Boston selling agent of several of the largest New England cotton mills, in which this point is elaborated and enforced. While it does not recommend their coming down to the very low standard of English adulterated goods designed for the Eastern trade, it exhorts them to in earnest effort to win a share of it. It takes the ground that we can furnish a better article than the English at the same price, and expresses the opinion that the introduction of American goods will lead to a preference and permanent demand for them. One point in our favor is that, at the present low prices of raw cotton, the profit derived from adulteration is not so large as formerly, while another is that the Lancashire manufacturers have largely overdone this stuffing business, greatly injuring the character of their goods, and if they could only be kept from counterfeiting American brands the latter would soon take the lead in those remote markets, where, in spite of all the devices to exclude them, they are steadily gaining in favor. At all events it seems pretty certain that the efforts thus far made to establish a permanent foreign market for American cottons are not likely to bring about the desired result, because the enterprise of our shippers has taken a wrong direction. Shipping cotton goods to Manchester is too much like sending "coals to Newcastle."

THERE has been a good deal of argument in the various States as to whether the stamps placed upon packages of tobacco intended for export was not in violation of Article IX. of the Constitution, which declares that "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." Ever since the act of July 20, 1868, it has been the custom to cause a stamp, called an "export stamp," to be placed on packages of tobacco, cigars or snuff exported, and the Internal Revenue Bureau always took the ground that this was merely to cover the expense of guarding the goods in bond, and to designate the fact that the goods were really intended for export. It was held by a number of lawyers in Congress that the tax was right, and that Congress had the power to levy such a tax under the article of the Constitution which gives Congress the authority to regulate commerce between the States. Some three years since a case was brought up in the United States Circuit Court in Virginia, against the Collector of Internal Revenue. A short time ago, after the case had been decided against the plaintiff in the lower court and came up to the Supreme Court of the United States, Justice BRADLEY, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, decided that the action of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in levying this export stamp tax was correct. He said it was manifest that it was not the character of tax that was specified in the Constitution as a tax or duty laid on articles exported from any State, but that its character or object was entirely different. The decision of the lower court was affirmed. It settles a question of much importance to the tobacco, cigar and distilled spirits export trades.

THE *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association* gives the following tabular exhibit of our foreign iron and steel trade for the past five calendar years:

Calendar years.	Imports.	Domestic exports.
1871	$47,919,926	$15,266,179
1872	61,724,227	14,399,617
1873	45,264,670	16,687,734
1874	45,600,782	20,490,232
1875	15,273,815	20,417,635

The exports include iron and steel and such manufactures thereof as car-wheels, stoves, machinery, steam-engines, cutlery, fire-arms, agricultural implements, scales, sewing-machines, fire engines, etc. While the exports of 1875 exhibit a slight falling off as compared with 1874, their value far exceeds that of the iron and steel imports for 1875. In 1874 the excess of imports over exports was $4,139,988; in 1875 the excess of exports over imports was $5,144,320, which certainly a very gratifying exhibit to American iron manufacturers. The *Bulletin* says:

"The leading articles imported in 1875 were: Pig iron, 66,457 net tons; castings, 23 tons; bar iron, 24,591 tons; boiler iron, 46 tons; band, hoop and scroll iron, 225 tons; iron rails, 1,942 tons; steel rails, 16,316 tons; sheet iron, 3,616 tons; old and scrap iron, 25,886 tons; anchors, cables and chains, 2,106 tons. The value of the pig iron, bar iron, iron rails, steel rails and sheet iron imported in 1875 was $5,365,608, being more than one third of the total value of the imports of iron and steel and their manufactures."

An American engineer proposes to fill the great Caspian basin fuller with water, covering a vast expanse of barren interior country, and adding greatly to the value of what is left dry land, by the increased humidity of the climate. A canal from the Black sea to the Caspian would have a fall of 200 feet, and is said to be entirely feasible.

There is a continued diminition in the volume of cereal products exported from San Francisco to foreign countries. Combining the aggregate exports of flour and wheat for the past three quarters there is a decrease this year of 2,588,300 centals compared with 1875 and 1,426,400 compared with the previous year.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The shoemaking business has risen another peg.

Stokes is going to make another appeal for his liberty.

The chinch bug has commenced making a corner in wheat, in Iowa.

There is to be another hospital ship for infirm Chicago babies this year.

There is a great revival out in Illinois, and baptizing bees are all the rage.

One Nevada mine yields silver faster than all the sub-treasuries in the country.

There is such a thing as morphia disease spreading among the population of Germany.

Two hundred cabs on the London plan are to be set rolling in a few days in New York.

The salaries and clerk-hire account of the Centennial managers already foots up $442,825 96.

Poor George L. Fox, the antic clown, has become so violently insane as to require a padded cell.

Our Canadian cousins to the number of 50,000 are said to be intending to visit the Centennial.

The Baltimore belle who sued another for telling her to "shoot that hat," has recovered $450.

For the first time the Pacific coast is making its own lager bier—and drinking it, not for the first time.

News from the grasshopper regions of Minnesota is extremely favorable. Very few signs of another crop of the plague are to be seen.

In New York there is a seat in church for only one in five of the inhabitants. One saloon accommodation is much more liberal.

The body of an insane man was discovered in a seine in a Connecticut river, the other day.

The monthly mint statement for April shows that there were coined at our several mints gold and silver amounting in value to $5,088,330.

Dr. Kane's boat, "The Faith," in which he and his followers were rescued from the Arctic seas, is lying in a shed on the Centennial grounds.

The Baltimore Board of Health costs the tax-payers annually nearly $300,000, which is unparalleled in any city of the same size in the United States.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* observes that "not one life of a Presidential candidate has been published yet." Several have been taken, however.

The use of the dew-point thermometer as a means of determining whether a house is sufficiently free from moisture to be inhabitable, is suggested.

A Michigan journalist has received from a subscriber a live musquito. The sender took this polite way of saying, "Stop my paper." I mus-quit-O.

In China, decapitation is hereafter to be the punishment for official bribery. "Off with his head!" will mean something more than removal from office.

John Young Brown, Representative in Congress from Kentucky, has been kalsomined, and his reputation for veracity is now as good as it ever was.

The two obstacles that threaten to injure in some degree the success of the Centennial Exhibition are the railroad fares and the Philadelphia hotel rates.

Philadelphia is territorially one of the largest cities of the world, London alone exceeding it. It covers a space over twenty miles long by about five broad.

Nine-tenths of all the railroads built in Iowa the next ten years will, it is said, be of the narrow gauge. Practical experience is the best of all tests in any enterprise.

Nine-tenths of all the exhibits for the Centennial Exhibition are in place in the different departments, and the schedule will be completed in the next few days.

The last volume of Appletons' new "American Cyclopedia" is now in press. The cost of the entire work is upward of $450,000, exclusive of paper, printing and binding.

School teachers and others in North Carolina are accusing the State Superintendent of Instruction of marked "crookedness" in his recent financial operations. He is a Democrat.

There is an outbreak of the Cachese Apache Indians in Southern Arizona. The ravages of the savage marauders extend over the greater portion of the southern part of the Territory.

A weekly newspaper entitled the *New Century*, for women, will be edited, published and printed in the Woman's Pavilion of the Centennial. The first number appears next Wednesday.

A workingman in Paris named Hobby was making an excellent canvass until it was discovered that he owned a house worth 350,000 francs, when his friends deserted their hobby in a body.

Before the deluge. A German has so far deciphered the hieroglyphic records sufficiently to prove that one of the pyramids was built 3,010 before Christ, which is 1,900 years earlier than any chronological date previously established.

The distinguished German historian, Gregorovius, who has devoted the last seventy years of his life in preparing a History of Rome in the Middle Ages, has just, by unanimous consent of the City Council, been made a Roman citizen.

A machine has been patented for handling grain, which it is believed will do away with the old-fashioned elevators and the expense entailed thereby. It is said to handle grain with almost the force and facility with which water is handled by a fire engine.

The laying the third rail on the Erie Railway between Buffalo and Waverly is rapidly approaching completion. By a recently invented device both narrow and broad gauge cars can be run on a track provided with a third rail. Cars of the Erie and Lehigh Valley roads will be run in the same train, by which means a great saving both in fuel and labor will be effected.

The portable pulpit used by George Whitefield in open air meetings 125 years ago, is to be exhibited at the Centennial. The venerable relic is a curious, old fashioned contrivance, made of pine wood, and is so constructed that it can be readily taken down or set up. Whitefield preached over 2,000 sermons from this pulpit in the open fields of England, Wales and America. He took it with him wherever he went.

PERSONAL.

Krupp, of Essen, the famous German ironmaster, will not visit the Centennial, because his health is at present not such as to make the journey advisable.

A young lady in Somerset county, N. J., who took chloroform before submitting to a surgical operation two weeks ago, has ever since been blind, deaf and dumb.

The Baron Von Reischach, the head of the famous Cotta publishing house in Germany, recently committed suicide on account of troubles in business connected with the firm. His predecessor in the business was the son of Johann Friedrich Cotta, whose father was one of the most eminent men Germany has produced. He was the publisher of Goethe, Schiller, Jean Paul, Richter, Fichte, Schelling, Tieck and Schlegel.

Hank Monk, the man who once drove Greeley over the mountains, still runs his coach between Carson and Lake Tahoe. He won't hear a word against the lamented philosopher, and often regales his passengers with recollections of that memorable drive. "As squar' a man as ever I sot eyes on was Horrus Greeley," is Hank's latest verdict. "Ther' warn't no palsied mule about him; an' fur blin' over with politics and farmin', I never met his ekal."

At Mill River, Mass., Tuesday, there was a scene the like of which playwrights would do well to keep off the stage, as it would not look probable. A man named Shearn was in a boat teaching his eight-year-old boy to row, when, happening to look behind, he found that his little girl, who had been sitting in the stern, had disappeared. He sprang overboard, caught the child, and swam to the shore, where he left her and swam after the boat, in which his boy was drifting to the dam, which he was unable to reach it, being taken with cramps, but presently both he and his boy were rescued by some men who came to their aid.

A singular accident occurred the other day at a paper mill at Iowa City. A little boy, only five years old, was playing about the pool above the dam, from which the water flows some hundred feet under ground to the wheel of the mill. He was seen to fall into this pool, when immediate search was made by his parents, but they were unable to find him. A short time after, and when all hope had been banished of finding him, a person connected with the mill happened down by the wheel where the water discharges under the ground flume, and heard a child's voice hailing him. With a light, search was made in the dark recess of the mill wheel, and there the little fellow was found, holding to the wheel-post in the water up to his waist. He had been drawn through the flume a hundred feet and came out all right.

A NOTED DESPERADO'S CRIMES.

Escape and Capture of a Man Accused of Incendiaryism and Murder.

HONESDALE, PA., May 1.—George Kent, who was arrested some three weeks ago and lodged in jail in this place, on a charge of attempting to burn the village of Forest Mills, is a desperate criminal. During the past ten years he has been a terror to this section. He was first arrested for the alleged murder of his wife. He escaped punishment by a mysterious disappearance of the remains of his wife, which had been exhumed for analysis. All the parties who were active in causing his arrest for the murder afterward suffered by the burning of their mills, barns and other buildings. Kent was afterward arrested for the commission of several highway robberies and buglaries in the western part of the county, but escaped from his captors on the way to jail. For a year he eluded the officers, and hovered about in the woods, burning saw mills, farm buildings and other property. To escape the consequences of his revenge, the parties seeking his punishment settled with him, and he again made his appearance.

Shortly afterward he waylaid the adopted daughter of a wealthy farmer in the woods of Salem turnpike as she was returning from school, and assaulted her. Complaint was made against Kent, and he was arrested, indicted and admitted to bail. The week before his trial there was a spelling school in the district school house in Salem. The only witness against Kent was the girl he had outraged. She left home about dark to attend the spelling school. She has never been seen, or heard of since. Kent was arrested on the charge of killing her, but no evidence could be brought warranting his detention. Kent has since been in custody on charges of rape, burglary, arson and attempted murder, but managed to escape punishment in every case.

He recently appeared in the manufacturing village of Forest Mills, near the Luzerne county line. Incendiary fires have been prevalent in that section ever since, and although Kent was believed to be the incendiary, the fear of him was so great that no measures were taken by the sufferers to have him punished. A number of disastrous conflagrations occured in the city of Scranton during the past winter, and all of undoubted incendiary origin, and since the arrest of Kent for the Forest Mills outrage, it is said that circumstances pointing to him as the incendiary have been discovered.

Kent was discharged from the employ of the Forest Mills Manufacturing Company some months ago. The dwellings of certain employees were burned soon after. Three weeks ago a German living at the mills revealed to the Superintendent late at night a plot of Kent's for destroying the entire village. Investigation showed that kerosene oil and other inflammable stuff had been placed about the factories and many of the dwellings, and was ready for the torch. The doors of the house occupied by one of the foremen and his family had been fastened with chains, so that they would not be opened from the inside.

Kent would have been lynched if the incensed operatives had found him, but he escaped to the woods. He was captured a few days afterward by officers and lodged in jail at Honesdale, and it was believed that he was at last to meet his just deserts. On Saturday evening last, however, he escaped from the jail by rushing suddenly by the Sheriff, who had entered his cell with his rations. He reached the street and escaped in the darkness.

HONESDALE, PA., May 2.—George Kent, who broke jail in this place on Saturday night, was found under a haystack in a field at Indian Orchard, four miles below this place, yesterday afternoon. He was brought back to his quarters, and will be tried this week.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it's, ow lowered indispensable as a Tonic that it needs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, invalos the system and prolongs life; everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, General Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient tonic of the day, viz.—Citrate of Magnesia—Iron combined with the most energetic of vegetable bitters—Yellow Berry and Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

It only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy that is the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. It is very far above all others in attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold by 91 Druggists and druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kinkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave, Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. Hackley, Secretary and Treasurer; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of BURST, MOORE & CO., in the Coal and Coke business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All owing the said copartnership are to be received by Solomon Keister, J. W. Moore and James Cochran, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to them for payment.

JAMES HURST,
J. W. MOORE,
JAMES COCHRAN,
SOLOMON KEISTER.

April 25, 1876.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the carrying on the Coal and Coke business, at the Summit, in Tyrone township, Fayette county, Pa., under the firm name and style of J. W. MOORE & CO.

J. W. MOORE,
JAMES COCHRAN,
SOLOMON KEISTER.

April 26, 1876.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY Assignment of NICHOLAS PAUL to THOMAS JAMISON, No. 568, September Term, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that the account of Thomas Jamison, as Assignee, has been confirmed nisi, and will be confirmed absolutely on Monday, the 22d of APRIL inst., A. D. 1876, unless exceptions are filed thereto in the meantime.

R. P. KENNEDY, Prothonotary.

THE FIRM OF D. F. FISHER & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN A. DUVALL.

D. F. FISHER,
JOHN A. DUVALL.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1876.

National Life Insurance Co. of U. S. A.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS.....$3,943,479 41

COMMERCIAL PLAN. INSURANCE FOR HARD TIMES!

Giving, in the average, the Cheapest Insurance ever before offered to the public. It offers Life Insurance, guaranteed beyond question by the Company's large capital and accumulated assets, at the lowest possible rate consistent with security to the insured and safety to the insurer for a definite term and renewable without a new medical examination.

It makes Life Insurance similar to Fire Insurance, as it charges for the risk what it is worth while it lasts, no more and no longer.

LOCAL BOARD.

Hon. J. K. MCCREADY, Editor Commercial.
Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor Commercial.
J. JOHN SCULLY, Cashier First National Bank.
G. SCHLEITER, Dry Goods.
JOHN F. DEAVER, Retail Coke Dealer.
W. J. E. SMITH, of Arbuckle & Co.
A. H. CHILDS, Book and Shoes.
A. C. GUSHMAN, of Jones, Laughlin & Co.
G. OLNHAUSEN, of Duff & Campbell.
HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier Fifth National Bank.
E. H. MYERS, } Pork Packers,
J. STEVENSON, }
D. LAUENSTEIN, Cashier German National Bank.
J. B. MURDOCK, M. D.
WILLIAM N. RIDDLE, Cashier Penn National Bank.
J. H. WALTER, Ex-Prothonotary.
THOMAS H. HOWARD, Commission Merchant.
JAMES L. BLACK, Attorney-at-Law.

The Commercial Plan is peculiarly adapted to the needs of business men, and especially new, when many are wanting temporary insurance and do not wish to pay whole life rates. While still insuring large y on our old plans, we recommend this new mode as a specialty that will just meet the wants of the community while the pressure of the times is on us, and invite all who ought to be insured to call at our office for facts and figures, especially those who want additional insurance for a few years.

W. W. MAIR, General Agent,
167½ WOOD STREET.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED,"

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

REINEMAN'S New Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

No. 127 WOOD STREET, next door to First National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Open from half-past 6 A. M. to half-past 11 P. M.
FINE OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

CANDIDATES!

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport.
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

CENTENNIAL 1876. SPRING.

There are three reasons why everybody should buy from

McFarland, Collins AND Co

1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.

2d.—We buy exclusively from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.

3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.

THE LOWEST PRICES AND THE BEST GOODS, AT NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE, Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

CARPETS!

NEW STOCK.

THE CHOICEST IN THE MARKET.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO., 29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALL PAPER, &C.

WALL PAPER!

1876.

DECORATIVE NOVELTIES for the coming Spring arranged.

The best Indian houses fully represented.
EAST LAKE PAPERS, with and without Dados.
SCARLET EMBOSSED and GOLD PEBBLE GROUND PAPERS, com plete assortment.
HALL PILASTERS, on Screens, very re-cherche.
AMERICAN GOLD GROUND, GILT, SATIN, PLAIN, EMBOSSED PAPERS, &c.

First Prize Silver Medal Awarded at Exposition.

DE ZOUCHE & CO.,

101 Fifth Avenue,

NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

New Paper Hangings,

FOR SPRING OF 1876,

At No. 107 Market Street,

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

A large stock now opening, and to which constant additions will be made, of the following: Stamped GILT, TINT, PLAIN AND SATIN DAMASK AND BLANK WALL PAPERS, ALL COMBINATIONS, FRESCO BORDERS AND MOULDINGS, of the newest designs, which we offer at the lowest prices. CALL AND SEE.

JOS. R. HUGHES.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

ACCEPT THIS INVITATION

TO CALL AND SEE OUR

NEW SPRING GOODS.

HENRY SMITH & SONS,

98 Wylie Avenue.

FATTENING! INVIGORATING!

BARON VON LIEBIG'S LIQUID MEAT EXTRACT.

One wineglass containing the nutriment of one-half pound of Fresh Beef. This is the only Extract ready for use with all the benefits of the solid Extract without its nauseating effects.

CONTAINS ONLY

Pure Sherry Wine and Beef.

Endorsed by all prominent physicians.

CAUTION.—See that the Liquid Extract is in pint bottles, white and gold labels.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

☞ All Druggists, Grocers and Hotels have it.

U. S. DEPOT:

C. H. EVANS & CO.,

107 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—WHOLESALE AGENTS.—Applications only received from reliable Wholesale Houses.

TRADE KEYSTONE. MARK

Steam Sliced Smoked Beef and Tongue,

READY FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND TEA TABLE, PARTIES, PICNICS, TRAVELERS AND INVALIDS.

"So delicate that an infant can digest it." Put up in the most cleanly manner, in Half and Pound Cans. Ask your Grocer for it and try it.

No. 5 UNION STREET,
Between Fifth avenue and Market House,
J. M. McCREERY,
Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

AT WM. SEMPLE'S.

THE LOWEST PRICES.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS.

At 75c, superior quality Black Dress Silks.
At 80, 85 and 90c, heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1, superior Gros Grain Black Dress Silks.
At $1 12½ and $1 25, extra good Black Dress Silks.
At $1 37½ and $1 50, fine Gros Grain and Hand-rum Black Silks.
At $1 62½ to 2, extra value in Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $2 to $4 50, fine Cashmere Black Silks.
At $1, newest shades in Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 12½ and $1 25, Colored Dress Silks, special bargains.
At $1 50 to $2 50, fine Colored Dress Silks, extra value.
At 18½ to 75c, choice new styles in Jap. Silks.
At 75c to $2, beautiful variety fancy Striped Silks.

At 25, 30 and 33c, extra good value in Black Alpacas.
At 37½ and 40c, Black Alpacas worth 45 and 50c.
At 45 and 50c, very fine Black Alpacas.
At 35c, a special bargain in Black Alpacas.
At 62½ and 75c, fine pure Black Mohairs.
At 80, 87½c and $1, extra fine black pure Mol airs.
At 37½c, all-wool black Twilled Serges.
At 50 and 62½c, great value in Black Cashmeres.
At 75, 80, 85 and 90c, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1 to $3, fine wool and Silk-warp Cashmeres.
At 8c, new spring Dress Plaids, former price 12½c.
At 8c, new Caledonian Plaids for Spring.
At 12½c, Sateen Striped Alpacas worth 18½c.
At 15 and 18½c, new London Plaid Suitings.
At 25c, new Lucknow Suitings.
At 12½ and 15c, Camel's-hair Spring Plaids, worth 15 and 20c.
At 18½ to 50c, plain and brocaded Alpacas, colored, very cheap.
At 25, 28, 31 and 37½c, Benares and Centennial Plaids.
At 25 to 75c, latest shades in genuine Mohairs.
At 45, 50 and 62½c, choice line in Cashmere Plaids.
At 35 and 40c, new shades in Pongee Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c, Plain and Plaid Silk Pongees.
At 62½c and upward, choice assortment Dress Trimmings.
At 75c to $1, new shades in Irish Poplins, worth $1.
At 12½, 15, 18½ and 25c to $2, choice styles in Black and latest shades in Colored Grenadines and Balzarines, &c., &c.

N. B.—Our LADIES' J cellaneous reading matt for mailing. Sample co

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE GREAT

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co,

Have removed from 36 Fifth avenue to their new store,

34 FIFTH AVENUE.

TEAS RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE,

And satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in all cases.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Oolong	good	best	90c
Mixed	good	best	90c
English Breakfast	good	best	$1 25
Young Hyson	good	best	1 15
Imperial	good	best	1 15
Gunpowder	$1	best	1 50
Japan	good	best	1 00
Thea-Nectar, (suits all tastes)			50c

The best Coffee in the Market retailed at wholesale prices and warranted to give satisfaction.

A Fine Chromo Picture Given Away.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
34 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.,

Broom Manufacturers & Paper Dealers

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 4, 1876.

The condition of business at the banks to-day was only moderately active, but the pervading feeling was sanguine. It is generally believed that our manufacturing and mercantile interests have passed over the season of depression and adversity under which they have labored for two years and a half, and are now gradually working their way up to activity and prosperity. The distinguishing feature of the situation is not so much in the material evidences of improvement already realized (although these are by no means unimportant) as in the indications of improvement to come, which are seen on all sides. The outlook being so favorable, all classes of business show a growth of confidence that is a strong indorsement of the future. There is no alteration in rates of discount, exchange or local stocks and securities, except an addition to the dividend list in a four per cent. dividend declared by the Lawrence Savings Bank.

—The anxiety which is beginning to be felt in Washington at the scarcity of small change which the tinkering of the finance doctors has brought about, has evolved a new remedy which is decidedly homeopathic in character. A Washington dispatch says:

It is maintained here that Secretary Bristow has already the necessary power, if he choose to exercise it, to prevent any further scarcity, and to relieve the country by paying out in exchange for legal tenders or to meet daily disbursement the three million dollars of silver coin which was on hand on the 14th of January, 1875, when the specie resumption act became a law and whichentered into the books as so much ready money for the same as legal tender notes. This silver coin was not included in the provisions for that act, and the Secretary can issue it for legal tenders if he thinks proper, and use the latter for buying more silver to be again paid out in like manner. The necessity for doing something promptly is fully recognized at the department, but whether the Secretary will use his authority to pay out this three millions of silver is yet undetermined.

Such an idea is ridiculous in its insufficiency. The only way to meet the requirements of the public is to resume the issue of fractional currency, or to carry the silver resumption foolishness to its logical result by paying out silver in exchange for legal tenders so long as the present stock will hold out. Either plan will relieve the present scarcity. If Congress could desist from its buncombe debates long enough to relieve this trouble, its character would be vastly improved in the public estimation.

—The New York *Herald* gives the current items of financial news in that city as follows:

The Baltimore and Ohio road reports rates to the West firm and unchanged for freight and passengers. A Chicago telegram says the war between the trunk lines leading East from that city still continues.

It can be stated semi-officially that the Grand Trunk road of Canada will reduce passenger fare between Boston and Chicago in a few days to $12. There are indications that other roads will follow suit.

It is also generally believed that in consequence of the variance existing between the Presidents of the Erie, New York Central and Baltimore and Ohio, a blitzer war is inaugurated, which will continue through the summer and prove disastrous to the reconstructed. A large falling off of receipts is already shown.

A dispatch from Richmond says the question of a receivership for the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad has been postponed in the United States Circuit Court until the 1st of June.

The Loaners' Bank of the city of New York closed its doors to-day, the bank going out because of a want of harmony in the board. The bank is in the hands of John F. Hubbard. Nothing reliable can be said about its condition, but rumor says its has sufficient assets to meet all liabilities. The Loaners' Bank cleared through Gelbach & Co. yesterday. There are rumors of serious internal troubles. It was a State bank, chartered by special act of the Legislature, and allowed to charge interest on loans above the legal rate.

The National Bank Bank went out of business on the 1st inst.

—We find in the London correspondence of the *Financial Chronicle* the following interesting remarks upon the condition of business in England:

The decline in British railway shares since the commencement of the year has also been very severe, and partly from the fact that the general public are weary of the Stock Exchange, are alarmed at the rapidity of the fluctuatio s which take place almost week by week, and, owing to the diminishing profits in trade, are unable to purchase stocks freely, even if they are considered to be cheap, there are no distinct indications of revival. A time will possibly come when an end to such a condition of affairs will be reached, but there is no doubt that the existing policy of caution in nearly every department of business will be persisted in until any hope of a decided revival must be postponed until the autumn. The revelations of late, both before the House of Commons Committee and in the bankruptcy courts, and, I regret to add, before the criminal courts, have been of too serious a nature to admit of merchants embarking freely in commercial enterprise unless they are certain of exactly what they are about. Commercial confidence has unquestionably been lost, and, although we are daily hoping for its return, we know that to regain it is a difficult and slow process. Throughout the country, strike-ominous have been and continue to be practiced.

—The national banks are steadily and surely withdrawing from the business of issuing circulating notes. Every week the official report of bonds deposited to secure circulation shows a reduction of about $1,000,000. Thus in the week to April 29 the amount of bonds deposited for circulation was $170,040, and the amount of bonds withdrawn was $1,150,000, thus indicating the net reduction of $980,000 of national bank circulation. The great change in the past year in this respect may be seen by the amount of bonds on deposit to secure circulation now as compared with a year ago, viz:

	Bonds.	Circulation.
May 1, 1875	$379,500,950	$341,557,210
May 1, 1876	314,250,950	312,097,810

The above shows a contraction of nearly $29,000,000 of national bank circulation in the past year, but at the present rate of progress the contraction will probably be $50,000,000 in the next twelve months.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 4, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:23 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112⅝	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	114	114	114	114	114
5-20's, 1865	114	114	114	114	114
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
5-20's, 1867, registered	118	118	121	121	121
5-20's, 1867	121	121	121	121	121
5-20's, 1868, reg. or stered	122	122	122	122	122
5-20's, 1868	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½
10-40's, registered	118	118	118	118	118
10-40's, coupons	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
Currency 6's	129	...	...	...	...
New 3-per cents	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
Western Union Tel	64½	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Quicksilver	15	15	15	15	15
Pacific Mail	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Panama	128	...	...	...	...
Adams Express	109½	109	109	...	...
Wells-Fargo Express	88	...	88½	...	...
American Express	61	...	62	...	...
Unit'd States Exp's	70½	...	70½	...	...
New York Central	110⅛	111⅛	110	...	110⅛
Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	...	14⅝
Michigan Central	48	48⅜	48	47⅞	47⅞
Chicago & Rock Island	93	...	93	...	93
Illinois Central	96⅜	...	96	...	...
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90⅝	...	90⅝	...	...
Chicago & Northwest	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	...	40⅜
Do preferred	64	...	64	64⅜	64⅜
Rock Island	104½	...	104½	...	104½
St. Paul common	38	38	37⅞	...	37⅞
Do. preferred	64	...	64	...	64
Wabash common	9	...	9¼	...	9¼
Fort Wayne	102	...	102	...	102
Ohio & Mississippi	16⅝	...	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
Union Pacific	64	64½	64¼	...	64⅜
Missouri 6's	97	...	97	...	...
Canton Co.	45	...	45	...	...
C. C. & I. C	7½	...	7½	...	7½
Missouri Pacific	14	...	14	...	14
South Carolinas, July	10½	...	10½	...	...
Missouri 6's	33	...	33	...	...

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	52½
Reading	....	....	44
United Cos. of N. J	134½	135	....
Pgh., Tit'lle and Buff	10½	10¾	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	58
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	101	....	....
Central Tran-portation	....	....	47¾
P. C. & St. L. m. b	85½	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $2,15,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $43,000. Clearings $13,000,000. Sterling 488½@490¾.

Gold dull at 112¾. Carrying rates 1 to 3 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds dull. State securities quiet. Stocks opened feverish and irregular but in the main lower, the greatest decline being in New York Central and the coal roads, which fell off from 1½ to ⅞ per cent. The correspondence between the trunk lines has had no effect, and though there is no disposition at present on the part of the New York Central on the one side to succede to the demands of the Erie, Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, or the other, and a rather war of gigantic dimensions than was ever witnessed seems imminent. Western freights are being cut and a reduction in passenger fares will probably be made to-morrow. It is reported that the rate will be fixed at $12 60 from New York to Chicago. The Grand Trunk has reduced the fare from Boston to Chicago to $18 00. The receipts of the Erie Railway from May, 1875, to January, 1876, were $16,581,000; disbursements $16,289,000. Michigan Central was weak and lower. Panama advanced to 130 and Adams Express to 109. There was an increased activity at the Stock Exchange late in the day, and a sharp selling movement set in. The whole market was depressed, and at times large blocks of active stocks changed hands. The decline was most marked in Michigan Central, Lake Shore, New York Central, New Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. At the close there was a slight reaction in some cases, but the market generally closed active and weak. Transactions 145,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 29,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 9,000 St. Paul, 9,000 Erie, 57,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 Michigan Central and 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	64½	N. J. Central	90¾
Quicksilver	15¼	Rock Island	104¼
Do. preferred	26	St. Paul	37¼
Pacific Mail	19¾	Do. preferred	64⅜
Maripo-a	7¾	Toledo & Wabash	9¼
Do. preferred	17½	Do. preferred	5
Adams Express	108½	Terre Haute	102⅝
Wells-Fargo Ex	87	Do. preferred	32½
American Ex	61	Do. preferred	12
U. S. Express	70½	Chicago & Alton	98
New York Central	110	Do. preferred	102½
Erie	14¼	Ohio & Mississippi	16⅝
Do. preferred	33¾	Ontario Pacific	13¾
Harlem	130½	Atlantic & P. Tel	18
Do. preferred	135	Missouri Pacific	13
Mich. Central	46¾	Indiana Central	9¾
Panama	129	Hannibal & St. Joe	14
Lake Shore	64¾	Burlington & Q	118
Illinois Central	96	Union Pacific stock	64¾
Cleveland & Pitts	90½	Central Pac. bonds	94
North western	39¾	Union Pac. bonds	105⅞
Do. preferred	64½	Do land grants	100½
C. C. & I	7¾	Do sink. fund	91½
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	112⅝	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	114	10-40's, registered	118
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅝	10-40's, coupons	119¼
5-20's, 1867	121	Currency 6's	129
5-20's, 1868	122¼		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 4, 1876.

The condition of trade to-day was about steady. No marked alterations, as to volume of business or values, took place. The leading branches of trade were fairly active and the aggregate of transactions, while, perhaps, not quite so large as yesterday, was fully up to the average.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,350	Cheese, lbs	225
Corn, bus	1,660	Butter, pkgs	118
Wheat, bus	1,880	Bacon, lbs	1,750
Barley, bus	900	Potatoes, bus	2,339
Oats, bus	1,950	Hay, bales	455

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Produce and Breadstuffs.

APPLES—The demand continues slack and the market is drooping. We quote choice sound $4 75@5 25 per barrel; prime $4 25@4 50; lower grades are hardly quotable, being sold for what they will bring.

BUTTER—The market is decidedly easy and shows a marked downward tendency on all but strictly choice gilt-edged dairy. Fancy gilt-edged dairy at 29@30c; prime to good 25@28c; fair to common 15@18c.

CIDER—There is a fair trade. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel for hard; sweet drinking $6 00@12 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Prices are steady at $11 00@15 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE—The market is moderately active business being chiefly in prime qualities of new cheese. Low grades of new are rather dull and weak. We quote New York Goshen at 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory, old, 13½@14c ₱ ℔; new Ohio factory 11½@12c for choice; bigtie for prime; lower grades are barely quotable.

EGGS—Continued dull and rather drooping at the outside quotations, business being still quoted at 12@13c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—The demand for fruit and vegetables was not very large, but was sufficient to take up the supply which was limited. Strawberries were quoted at 60@75c per quart. Radishes ruled at 25@30c per dozen, and new onions at 40c per dozen. Old onions were singling at $1 25@1 50 per barrel. New Bermuda onions were quoted at $2 00 per crate. Bermuda tomatoes were held at 75c per box.

FLOUR—The market is held about at 'ast week's figures, holding demand and a ample stock in market. Standard brands continue firm. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75@8 00; No. 1 amber do $7 25@7 50; No. 1 red winter $7 00@7 25; No. 2 do $6 75@7 00; No. 3 do $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $7 25@7 50; fancy Minnesota patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@7 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75@7 00; 100 lbs Rye flour $5 00 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The market is steady and unchanged. Wheat is held firmly. We quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at $1 34@1 36; Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do $0 90@1 00, as to quality; Chicago spring wheat rules at $1 15@1 20; No. 1 do $1 25@1 30. Corn was easy but not materially lower. We quote shelled at 59@60c for yellow; 56@56c for high mixed; 55@55c for low-mixed. We quote ear at 53@57c for prime yellow; 50@53c for mixed. Oats were steady. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 29@31c; prime white 33@34c. Barley is quiet and rather nominal, with the malting season nearly closed; quotations range from 75@81 00, as to quality; not much doing. Rye is quiet and easy at 80@82c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales of grain rule 3@5c above quotations.

POTATOES—Continue in abundant supply at former quotations. We quote round lots on track at 30@35c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; 15@25c for mixed lots. Sales from store are held at 20@30c ₱ 90 lbs; 25@30c for Peerless. New Bermuda potatoes were easier at $7 25@7 50 per bbl. Jersey sweets rule at $3 50@4 00, with a good demand for prime sound.

VINEGAR—There is an steady demand. We quote country stock 25@30c ₱ gallon; best city make at 15c ₱ gallon.

Groceries.

The market was moderately active to-day and values were steady as former quoted. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ ℔	Sugars.	₱ ℔
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A...10 @10½c	
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B... 9⅝@10 c	
Prime Rio	22 c	Extra C	9¼@9⅝ c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C—yel	9¼c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	C—yellow	8¾c
Mocha	28 c	Crushed, B	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	25@27c	Powdered	11¾c
20 gold packages	25 @25½c	Powdered	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	24 @27 c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	34 c	Good fair N. O	9½c
Java, in bulk	33½c	Fully do	8¾c
Teas.		Prime do	9 c
YoungHyson	45c@1 00	Choice fair do	7¾c
Gunpowder	60c@1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Yellow do	9 c
Japan	40c@ 80	Str'y ch. N. O	6¾c
Oolong	50c@ 80	Prime	6½@6¾c
Gunpowder	50	Fair	6¼c
Souchong	35c@ 75	*Syrups.*	
Spices.		Ex. white syrups	70@72c
Pearl	4½@11c	Sugar drips	60@62c
Silver gloss	9½c	Lower grades	55@56c
" Washington	10c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	55 c
Choice Carlina	7½@7¾c	Cassia	17 c
Carolina	7 @7½c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	6 c	Nutmegs	@1 25
Louisiana	6¼@7 c	Pepper	19@20 c
Soda.			
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish sacks	@4 25
Bi-carb, in 10 lb pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Bi-carb in 5 papers	6 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Indigo.		Colgate's	6 00
Star, full weight	17 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b	5½c
Stourine	16 c	German mottled	10½c
Mould	11@12 c	California, ₱ box	4 20

TOBACCO—There is an active trade at steady prices. The current rates are as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@50c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Navy	56@58c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Black Twist	56@58c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Navy	52@55c	wrappers	15@20c
Louisville Cav	49@52c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	53@58c	Ohio seed wrap'rs	18@25c
Virginia Twis	53@58c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Virginia Cav	49@52c	Conn. (choice)	
Flounders	60@70c	wrappers	30@70c
Bright Leads	62c@1	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Quarters	52@55c	Havana wrap'r	1 25@2 00
Bough Leads	45@48c	Havana fillers	60@1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@88c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	55@90c	Penn'a. seed	@15@ 20
Cut and Dry	32@42c	Conn'ct Broad	@30@ 40
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	30@ 36
Black Snuff	60@88c	Imported	@@150

Fishes—A steady trade at unchanged prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$24 00	Labrador herring, split	$ 8 00
No. 1 mess do	22 00	Round do	6 25
Ex. No. 1 shore do	20 00	Lake do, ½ bbls	3 00
No. 1 shore do	20 00	Smok'd bloat'r, bx	1 75
Ex. No. 1 bay do	22 00	Large George's codfish, ₱ ℔	5½c
No. 1 bay do	20 00	Medium do	5 c
Ex. No. 2 do	17 00	Boneless codfish	6½c
No. 2 do	16 00	Large No. 3 do	4½c
Large No. 3 do	13 50	Halibut do	10½c
Whitefish	5 75	No. 1 herring, ₱ bx	40 c
California salmon, half-bbls	9 00	Scaled herring, do	30 c
		Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. We quote as follows: Raisins—layers, new, ₱ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11¾@12c ₱ ℔; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ ℔. Currants 8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 26c, do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 17c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $5 50. Oranges $5 00 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

Dry Goods

There continued to be a very marked activity in the demand for dry goods from the country districts and a very active jobbing distribution has been effected since our last report. There has been something done on orders for reassortments of stocks purchased early in the season; and indeed, while the volume of trade is liberal, it is made up largely of small orders intended to supply immediate requirements of country trade. The price changes to be noted this week are not so numerous as they were last week or the two weeks previous. Brown and bleached cottons have been active and steady. Prints were unsettled and we note reductions of Arnold's, Harter's and Dunnell's fancies to 6c, Amoskeag fancies to 5½c, American shirting prints to 5½c, Washington, Pacific and Manchester fancies to 6½c, and Pacific percales to 12c, except plain colors, which are held at 13c. Prices current are as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	P'ce	Width.	P'ce
Anchor A. No. 36	8½	Newburg	36 8
Penn Mill do	4-4 8½	Laconia E	36 8
Eagle No. 1	36 8½	Laconia B	36 8
Western trade	36 7¾	Laconia O	40 8¾
Magnolia	36 7	Laconia	9-4 25
Avondale	36 6	Lacona	10-4 27½
Conestoga A	36 6	Lonestoga	10-4 27½
Chippewa C	28 5	Waltham	40 12½
Nonatcok	4-4 8½	Junita L, fine	3-4 8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonwh't O	27 5	Lonsdale	36 10½
Suffolk L	36 7	Lonsdale Cam	36 14
Naraw	36 7¾	Fruit of Loom	36 10¾
Red Bank	36 7	Bay Mill	36 12½
Rockdale	36 8	Davol	36 12
Rockwood	36 9	Wamsutta	36 12½
White Rock	36 10½	Waltham	42 12
Pocahontas	36 9	Pepperell	9-4 27½
Hill	36 9½	Pepperell	10-4 32½

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	6	Southbridge	5½
Hamilton fancy	5½	Oriental fancy	6
Garner fancy	5½	Cocheco fancy	6½
Amoskeag fa'cy	5½	Hartel	6
Richmond	6	Harmony	5½
Merrimac	6	Simpson's black	6½
Wamsutta fancy	5	" mourning	6½
American fancy	6½		

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Harcioth cheviots	6½	Oriental	6
Cocheco	6	Springvale	6
Merrimac	6	American	5½
Anchor	6	Allen	5½

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8 10	Thorndike	7-8 11
Conestoga A A	7-8 11	Portsmouth	7-8 17
Conestoga C T	4-4 14½	Portsmouth	4-4 24
" gold m'd	4-4 16½	Whittaker	7-8 28
" prem. A	4-4 20	Whittaker	4-4 32

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½	White	11
Glasgow	10½	American	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	20	Colored carp't ch'n	20
fine	22	fine	29
Cot'n batting	12@16	Cotton twine	22

Wool.

There is hardly enough being done in this line to warrant giving quotations for this market. There is no market really, as yet. What odd lots of pulled wools and early clips are coming into market are looked upon with distrust, and dealers show no disposition to take hold. The advices from the East are discouraging, and the opinion is almost universal that prices will rule this season lower than last year. Concerning the condition of the Eastern market the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

"The wool market shows more activity in the number of sales, but the total of sales, which have been secured by concessions in prices. The market may be quoted weak with few buyers and sellers. The stocks on hand under ordinary circumstances would be considered light, but with mills constantly shutting down and reducing their forge, the flannel mills doing little or nothing, what little wool there is in sight begins to look as large as it will be in the way when the new clips begin arriving next month.

"It is very difficult to convey a decided impression of values. The character of the buyer enters more into the count than the condition of the wool. Rarely money is desired, and those who have a supply can make their own price and will not sell. If forced to any change in the market this week it is downward. Ohio extra and double extra range from 41@42c, and very fine long-stapled double extras would bring more than 42½c. Michigan wools sell at 35@36c, and even a fraction lower.

"The pulled wools stronger; depression exists. Supers, which were held a fortnight ago at 37c without business, are moving slowly at 35c. Here and there a very exceptional lot brings a higher price. Extra pulled average about 33c, and are very slow at that.

Petroleum.

May 4—The market was rather weak and drooping, crude falling off about 3½c, while refined was correspondingly weak. The day's business was not very heavy.

CRUDE—The market opened at $1 80 bid and $1 81¼ asked, with a weak undertone which soon made itself apparent by offerings from Oil City at $1 80 and gradually down to $1 78¾. At this point a stand was made and the prices has been held there all the afternoon, with very little doing. Shipment is held at $1 93¾ and $1 92½ bid, and sales of small lots are made at $1 83¾. Union rules equal with United. Conduit—None on the market; occasional bids for it at 5@8½c over United.

REFINED—The market was easy and weak, the advices from the seaboard and foreign markets combining with the declining crude market to weaken and disturb values. Former quotations were nominally unchanged, but the true range of values was a shade lower than formerly. We quote standard white at 10¼c for 70 gravity and a thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 10@10½c in car lots. New York delivery rules at 13¾@13¾c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 13¾@13¾c for spot. Baltimore rules at 13¾c for prompt. Richmond delivery is still rather difficult to give accurate quotations on, but is quoted nominally at about 13¾@13¾c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, May 4.—The *Derrick* says: United opened at $1 83¾ and $1 83¾ asked. A little business doing in the afternoon at $1 83¾ and at the close this price was bid and $1 83¾ freely bid. Shipment $1 93½@2 00. The total sales were 21,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, May 4.—The *Herald* says: There was a dead calm yesterday. The closing quotations were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United, at wells	$1 82½	$1 83¾
Union, at wells	1 83	1 83
Pennsylvania, at wells	1 79½	1 80
Pipeage paid certificates	2 00	2 02½
Conduit, at wells	1 82½	1 83¾
Grant, at wells	1 70	1 71
Relief, at wells	1 70	1 71
Oil City	1 83½	1 80
Lower creek	1 83¾	1 80
Upper creek	1 83¾	1 80

The total sales were 50,000 barrels United; 2,000 Union; 8,000 Pennsylvania; 4,000 Upper creek.

NEW YORK, May 4, closing 3.—There is no change in the position of the petroleum market. The exports with an unsatisfactory market abroad, are disinclined to operate, while refiners are together nominal. Sales are 5,000 barrels crude in shipping order for Philadelphia delivery at 10 9-16c, and 6,000 barrels refined in Baltimore at 13¾c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8½@8¾c, and 10¾c in shipping order; refined 12¾c cases 18@19c. At Philadelphia more refined than crude. At 13¾c; at Philadelphia 13¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Market quiet; stand and white 13¾@13¾c; crude 7¾c; cases 17¾c.

TIDIOUTE, May 4.—Market very quiet at $1 95.

TITUSVILLE, May 4.—Market closed weak at $1 87½@1 90.

ROUSSEVILLE, May 4.—Market quiet and dull with nothing doing. Can't quote.

OIL CITY, May 4.—Market weak and dull at $1 78¾ for United; immediate shipment quiet at $1 93¾.

PARKERS, May 4.—United $1 78¾ asked; Union $1 77½ bid; shipment nominally $1 95.

PETROLEA, May 4.—Petroleum dull; crude 8½c; refined 13½c; cases 17½@21c; naptha nominal.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 7½c; refined 14c.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Refined petroleum 11½@11½d; spirits do 8¾@8¾d.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Crude receipts	320
Refined shipments—A. V. R. R., bbls	1,650

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 4, 1876.

CATTLE.

As before noted, the supply of cattle has been exceedingly light, and the market was firm and active at 20@40c over last week's prices. But it is questionable if those rates will be maintained. Some dealers are of the opinion that as soon as the last of the country cattle are wiped out, the market at this point will be more active, particularly for Philadelphias on account of the Centennial. We quote as follows:

Extra, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	$5 50@5 75
Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 00@5 37
Extra, 1,100 lbs	4 75@5 00
Extra, 1,000 lbs	4 50@4 75

Common grades, same weights, 25@50c per cwt. lower.

HOGS.

Hogs, says Hamilton, Loughrey & Co.'s circular, are off sharply, and going down every day. The drop yesterday in Chicago was 10c per cwt., and the feeling is weak and uncertain, with every probability for hard times in the hog pens. We quote:

Philadelphias	$7 50@7 80
Yorkers	7 00@7 30

SHEEP.

The run has been light, causing an active market, and sheep are now bringing 25c per cwt. more than this time last spring. Good fat sheep were in good demand, while poor and coommon were not wanted.

Good clipped, 70 to 80 lbs | $4 25@5 00
Best clipped, 80 to 90 lbs | 5 25@5 50
Best clipped, 90 to 100 lbs | 5 50@6 00

ANOTHER CHANGE OF BASE.—David Ayers, Jr., late of Cochran, Heskit, Ayres & Co., has returned to his old post on the staff of Hamilton, Loughrey & Co., where he will be found "on hands" by his numerous personal friends.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 4.—Beeves—Receipts 600 head, making 3,700 head for three days, against 2,850 head for the same time last week. Quality fair. Market for more active and a shade firmer; extreme range ₱ 2 25@11 25; most of sales at $9 00@10 25.

Sheep—Receipts 3,220 head, making 8,200 head for three days, against 10,000 for the same time last week. Market fairly steady; fair to good unshorn ₱ 2 25@7 25; common to good shorn ₱ 2 25@6 62½; spring lambs, $11 00@15 00.

Swine—Receipts 1,840 head, making 8,830 head for three days, against 7,990 head for the same time last week. None offered alive.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Cattle quiet and unchanged. Hogs dull and 10c lower; packing $4 50@5 25; butchers' $5 80@6 00.

Cattle—Firm; good to choice native steers $4 50@5 25; medium to fair $4 25@4 75.

BUFFALO, May 4.—Cattle—Receipts 680 head; total for the week 5,200 head. Market active but to-day. Fresh arrivals through consignments; yards bare of stock.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,000 head; total for the week 9,200 head. No demand; 5 cars on sale; balance shipped east.

Hogs—Receipts 1,700 head; total for the week 12,500 head. Market active, all offerings finding ready sale; yorkers $7 25@7 40; heavy $7 50. Yards bare of stock.

ALBANY, May 4.—Cattle—Receipts 409 cars, against 400 last week. Market strong and 25c higher.

Sheep—Receipts 37 cars, against 22 cars last week. Prices unchanged.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Hogs active and firm; common to light $6 00@6 60; fair to good light $6 70@6 85; do heavy $7 00@7 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at 97¾c May; 99¾@99¾c June. Corn steady; 45@45½c May; 45½@45¾c June; 46¼c July. Oats unchanged. Barley quiet; 64c cash; 67c bid, 70c asked June. Rye dull and nominal at 62c. Pork steady; $21 10 June; $21 30@21 35 July. Lard firmer; 12.35c June; 12.70c July. Dressed meats—S p hams quiet at 12@13c. Dry salt meats quiet but firm; shoulders 7¾c; long clear 10¾c, short rib 10¾c; short clear 11½c; long clear middles 11@12c. Whisky quiet at $1 07.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Flour—Little more doing but still in buyers favor. Sales 6,000 barrels; superfine Western and State ₱ 10 @4 50; common to good extra ₱ 4 90@5 20; good to choice ₱ 5 25@5 75; white wheat extra Ohio ₱ 6 25@7 00; St. Louis ₱ 5 25@9 00. Rye flour dull at ₱ 4 25@5 25. Cornmeal active at ₱ 2 90@3 25. Wheat heavy; ungraded spring ₱ 1 32; No 2 Chicago nominally ₱ 1 44@1 48; white Canada in bond ₱ 1 35; No. 1 Milwaukee ₱ 1 39; State 90@93c; Western 89@92c. Corn quiet; receipts 86,000 bushels; no grade 59@60c; do steamer 61¾@62c. Oats a little more steady; receipts 25,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 37@49c. Hay, hops and groceries unchanged. Turpentine steady at 35c. Rosin steady at $1 70@1 85. Eggs firm; Western 14¾@15c. Pork quiet but steady at $21 60. Cutmeats—Western quiet; long clear Western 11¾c; city 12¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 12.40c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese—Demand fair and market firm at 4@12c Whisky quiet but steady at $1 11¾.

TOLEDO, May 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 white Wabash at $1 38¾; No. 2 do at $1 36¾; No. 1 white Michigan $1 28¾; No. 2 do $1 21¾; amber Michigan $1 32½; extra white rejected $1 26¾. Corn firm; high mixed, spot and seller May, 53c; seller June 56c; low mixed 50½@51c. Oats dull; No. 2 34c; seller May 33¾c; Michigan 35c.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Cotton quiet at 12c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn held at 48c.

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 4, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.951	49	57	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.870	68	34	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.950	57	62	E.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer...29.930 Highest thermom....72
Mean thermom... 57.7 Lowest thermom.....42

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWtf

Action for Slander.

Arabella Caanan has instituted suit, in the Court of Common Pleas, against John Karns, for damages for slanderous words uttered of and concerning her. The injured lady claims damages in the sum of $5,000. The parties reside in Sharpsburg.

Reduction in Rates to the East.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have issued the following rates, to take effect this day (5th), from Pittsburgh:

	4th class. car loads.	4th class. car loads.
To Baltimore	161c	145c
To Philadelphia	185c	16 c
To New York	23 c	20 c
To Boston	28 c	25 c
To Providence	28 c	25 c

The previous reduction applied only on iron and iron pipe, but these figures will include all fourth class freights.

Freight Reduction, P. R. R.

Mr. C. A. Carpenter, Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, reports the following reduction in freight rates East from Pittsburgh, taking effect to-day (May 5). Fourth-class rates from Pittsburgh will be as follows:

To New York	23c per 100 lbs
To Philadelphia	18c per 100 lbs
To Baltimore	17c per 100 lbs

When in car loads of 20,000 pounds or over rates will be:

To New York	20c per 100 lbs
To Philadelphia	16c per 100 lbs
To Baltimore	15c per 100 lbs

Allegheny Committees.

Last evening the Committees on Streets and Fire Engines and Hose met. The former approved bills to the amount of about $400, and the pay rolls as follows: Eastern District $1,586 83; Western District, $1,533 29. The F. and H. people recommended the passage by Councils of a resolution for the purchase of a new steamer for the Grant company; also, a resolution for the extension of the fire alarm out East three-fourths of a mile beyond the present terminus, and the placing of a box at next terminus. The April pay roll was approved.

The City's Claim Against the Nation Trust Company.

Elsewhere we print the proposition of the attorneys for the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, to be laid before the City Councils on Monday next, looking to a final settlement of the claim of the city against the company. The proposition is made in a plain, straightforward manner, and there is no reason why it should be misunderstood. The counsel are gentlemen of probity and integrity, and that they fairly represent the conditions of their clients cannot for a moment be doubted. Councils will have to determine what is best to be done under the circumstances. It will be no gratification to any one to see a number of worthy citizens stripped of their property and left penniless to the city than is offered in this proposition. At the same time, Councils will be disposed to get all they can for their constituents—and rightly. The case is one requiring the exercise of sound discretion and business tact. The offer is not a matter for ridicule, or to be sneered at if it had been made in a bad faith, or though unworthy motives. Councils should consider it carefully upon its merits, and act intelligently and dispassionately.

The Congressional Canvass.

[From the Butler Eagle.]

It is said there is some warmth in the Congressional canvass in the Twenty-second, or Pittsburgh district. Russell Errett and General Negley are the contestants. Recent reports all seem to agree that the veteran editor has the inside track. Without wishing any one any harm, we are glad of this. We know Mr. Errett well. He has had many opportunities to improve his financial condition, had he felt like taking advantage of circumstances, such as many others would; but in place of this he prefers an honest name to pelf. Should our neighbors select him as their representative we feel sure they will send a man to Congress who is not only an industrious, intelligent man, and will do honor both to the district and himself.

[From the Johnstown Tribune.]

The fight in the Twenty-second district, between Major Errett and General Negley for the Republican nomination for Congress, is growing warm. The Pittsburgh press is almost unanimously in favor of Errett, no withstanding he has been the editor of the COMMERCIAL for a long time, and has, when he thought occasion required it, "fussed" his cotemporaries in the strongest kind of language. No paper doubts his ability, and all concede his honesty. This will help him greatly.

PLACE TO SEE THE LOWRY ENGINE.

The Experts Run the Monster Nine Hours, and, They Refusing to Tell What They Know, the Reporters Figure Out the Result.

Messrs. Slataper, Miller and Davis, who were appointed by the Allegheny Water Committee to test the Lowry engine at the water works, attended to that matter yesterday, in the presence of a limited number of spectators, including the following named gentlemen: Messrs. Joshua Patterson, James Callery, S. McRoberts, W. R. Bedell, S. Dunn, T. Neely and James Hunter, members of Councils; Robert White, engine builder; Thomas Carlen, do; Emil Loew, civil engineer; George Miller, ex-Superintendent Water Works; William Paul, do; A. Hutchinson, engine builder; Josh Nuttall, ex-engineer; Robert Lea, engine builder, and Messrs. Armstrong, Wampler, Rowe, McDowell, Robert Lacky and Hans Dunlap; R. C. Miller, of the Atlas Works; John McFarland, Mr. McNaugher, and others. Mayor McCarthy, also, was present during the afternoon, and manifested a deep interest in the proceedings.

The testers announced their object to be:

1. To ascertain the number of pounds of water that the engine will pump into the basin in a given time.

2. To ascertain the amount of water that will be consumed in the boilers in a given time.

3. The amount of coal consumed in a given time.

The *modus operandi* of the tests was as follows:

To ascertain the "duty" of the engine, Richard's Self-Recording Indicator, which is attached to the cylinder, was used.

To ascertain the quantity of water consumed four barrels (two to each battery of boilers) are used as meters, each barrel containing a given number of pounds of water. These are alternately emptied by the force-pumps, and the aggregate time is added and reduced to gallons, which gives the consumption of water. In the boiler room a Fairbanks scale was used in weighing the coal.

The amount of water fed to the boiler during the first hour was 18,331 pounds, or 2,200 gallons. The steam pressure during that time was from 80 to 90 pounds. For the remainder of the day the pressure ranged from 100 to 115.

The test was commenced at 9:27 A. M., at which time the reservoir measured three and six-tenths feet. When the engine stopped, at 6:29 P. M., the water had attained a height of fourteen feet, making the amount pumped up in nine hours and two minutes, ten and four-tenths feet. For this information the reporters are not indebted to any of the testing committee, all of whom declined to gratify the reportorial desire for data. Not only did they refuse to answer questions, but took particular pains to throw obstacles in the way of the scribes, with an evident desire to prevent an intelligent report in advance of their official promulgation. So fearful were those less a trial the members of the press would obtain correct data at the reservoir, which would enable them to give the quantity of water raised, that as soon as the engine was stopped, they dispatched two of their assistants to the top of the hill to let the water out, from the basin used in conducting the test, into the adjoining basin. The water left its mark on the sides of the basin, however, and the reporters took advantage of this sign and made careful measurements and calculations, which enabled them to arrive at the following

RESULTS.

Time of running the engine, nine hours and two minutes. Number of gallons of water pumped into reservoir, exclusive of waste, 2,800,000; waste, 103,823 gallons; total, 2,903,823 gallons. The amount of coal consumed was 200 bushels. From this it would appear that one bushel of coal will raise 14,519 gallons to the reservoir, a height of 229 feet; one pound of coal will raise 201 3-5 gallons to the same height, and the same amount of coal—one pound—will raise 44,352 gallons to a height of one foot.

The number of revolutions made in nine hours was 2,498, or an average of about 4½ per minute.

The figures we have given demonstrate that at only 4½ revolutions per minute the Lowry engine will lift, in twenty-four hours, nearly 8,000,000 gallons, and that the consumption of coal in that time is less than 585 bushels.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

What the Flour Merchants Are Robbed Of—A Comparison of Rates Charged Between Chicago and Pittsburgh and Between Chicago and Cities East of Us.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The importance of the subject treated of will plead in excuse for our again occupying space in your columns. You are aware that there is now in progress a war between the trunk lines of railroads, and freights are carried to Eastern cities by the rival lines at very low rates. When New York merchants discovered that goods from Chicago were being laid down in Boston cheaper than they were in New York, a regular howl was raised, and Commodore Vanderbilt had to give assurances that New York should not suffer from any discrimination of the kind.

How great the contrast between the course of these New York merchants and that of the merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh! Our business men have been for years at the mercy of a railroad monopoly, which has robbed them of thousands of dollars annually by discriminating directly against them; and yet their protests have been few and feeble, and therefore of no effect. Not only have thousands of dollars been drawn directly from their pockets without them receiving any benefit, but their business has been gradually slipping away from them to more favored localities, where the railroad monopolies granted better rates.

Take, for instance, the one article of flour—and we speak of this article, Mr. Editor, solely because we deal in it, and know whereof we speak when we talk of it. But, at the same time, we are well assured that other lines of business have suffered in equal proportion.

The following table will show how the "public benefactors" who control the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway are plundering the bread eaters of Pittsburgh:

FREIGHT ON FLOUR.

	Miles.	Rate.
From Chicago to Pittsburgh	469	40c
From Chicago to Baltimore	805	40c
From Chicago to Philadelphia	823	45c
From Chicago to New York	913	45c

It will be seen that we pay the same as Baltimore merchants for having our flour carried only a little more than half the distance, while New York and Philadelphia pay only twelve and a half per cent. more than we do for nearly double the distance.

This same Fort Wayne gang actually *robbed* Pittsburgh flour dealers, from April 1 to October 1, 1874, of $53,008 68 on shipments of goods over their line during those six months—that being the amount they collected here in excess of what was charged to Philadelphia merchants for carrying the same number of barrels, during the same time, and over the same road! What do Pittsburgh merchants think of it? Can't we hear from some of them?

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,
Wholesale Flour Merchants.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

On motion of Hon. David Reed, John R. Harbison, Esq., of this city, was admitted to practice in this court.

The case of the United States vs. John Connelly, alias "Curly Jack," indicted for making and passing counterfeit five cent nickels, was taken up and tried. The jury failed to agree and were discharged.

TRUE BILLS.

The Grand Jury found true bills in the following cases: United States vs. Clark Ashbach, stealing letters from the mail; United States vs. Wm. Howard, dealing in spell marks; United States vs. Martin Miller, mail carrier, embezzling letters; United States vs. Wm. H. Morris, dealing in counterfeit fractional currency; United States vs. John McDermott, liquor and tobacco dealer, not paying the special tax; United States vs. Samuel Rathbone and James King, dealing in counterfeit five cent pieces.

A CIVIL RIGHTS CASE.

The case of the United States vs. Fred. Aims and Charles Moore, proprietor and treasurer of Trimble's Varieties, indicted for violating the civil rights law, was called up for trial. The case grew out of a refusal on the part of defendants to admit Charles Thomas, colored, and two of his companions, to seats in the parquette of Trimble's Varieties, during a matinee. Tickets for the gallery had been given but Thomas and his friends did not want to go "up stairs," and tendered the difference for parquette tickets. Moore, who was selling tickets refused to make the exchange. As this was the first case tried here under the new law, considerable interest was manifested, and quite a number of spectators—many of whom were colored—were present.

Messrs. McKenna and Weir appeared for defendants and District Attorney Reed for the prosecution.

Counsel for defense, after the preliminaries had been arranged, moved for a severance, and the motion being granted it was elected that Mr. Moore, treasurer of the Varieties, should first be tried. Assistant District Attorney Wilson opened the case, briefly stating the points which the Government expected to establish, and then proceeded to call witnesses.

The first witness called was Mr. John Trimble, who testified that the Varieties had been leased to Mr. Fred. Aims, and were under his control at the time the offense was committed.

Charles Thomas, colored, testified that he was in the spring of 1875 running on a stepping car on the Pennsylvania Railroad. On the occasion in question he went to the box-office and bought three tickets for twenty-five cents each. These were presented to the doorkeeper on the door at the parquette entrance. He was told they were good for the gallery. He then went back to the box office and tendered the difference between the price for the gallery and those for the parquette. He further testified that Mr. Moore, who was in charge of the office, replied that the "gallery was the place for niggers," and declined to sell him tickets to the parquette. He then left the building and proceeded to the office of the District Attorney, who told him he could either proceed against the parties for the penalty, as prescribed by law, or enter a criminal prosecution. He chose the latter, and made the information, upon which the indictment was found.

The next witness was Joseph Little, also colored, and who was one of the parties who accompanied Thomas. He corroborated the preceding witness in regard to the conversation which ensued, and as to the refusal on the part of the defendant to sell the tickets.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The defense was that for some time previous to the passage of the civil rights law, there had been no difference in the price of admission to the gallery and the parquette; that there was the same price to both places on the occasion referred to; that there was a regular rule, requiring all persons, white and black, to go up stairs when the parquette became crowded; that the latter apartment was crowded when Thomas purchased his tickets, and that he was not refused admittance because he was black. Several witnesses were called, to substantiate these allegations, and the defense closed. The case will go to the jury this forenoon.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

W. B. Sproat, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. A restraining order was granted against James A. Dick, and a hearing on the motion for an injunction fixed for the 25th inst.

Burchfield & Paulin, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Order made for the sale of certain property free and discharged of all liens except a certain paying lien, said one for sale of property subject to liens.

J. T. Quigins, Crawford county, bankrupt, presented a petition for final discharge. Order made for final examination before Register Rogers on the 19th prox.

In the matter of Glass, Neely & Co., bankrupts, city, the report of a sale of real estate was confirmed.

Rufus M. Ross, bankrupt, Erie county. Report of sale of real estate confirmed nisi, and petition for liquidation of fines referred to Register Woodruff.

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In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.*, Mary M. Moreland vs. John R. Moreland, C. C. Taylor, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony to ascertain whether respondent is an habitual drunkard.

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A. C. Patterson vs. Henry Treseman; action to recover for painting done. On trial.

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Kirkpatrick vs. Scully, Waite *et al.* vs. Neal *et al.*, Stockdale vs. Baum, McArthur vs. Armstrong, Bricker vs. City of Pittsburgh, Stewart vs. Anderson, Sterril vs. Anderson, A. & M. Bank vs. Barr *et al.*, Kinney vs. McCaskey, Lanahan vs. Jennings (2), Blakely *et al.* vs. German Bank, Taylor vs. Schmoker, Bridge vs. Goldthorpe, Arrott vs. Grogan.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

Charles Leister vs. Isaac Dryfoos and Elijah Barker; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for forty dollars.

Charles Grassell vs. Isaac Dryfoos and Elijah Barker; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $150.

James Gillespie vs. Coleman & Means; previously reported; verdict for plaintiff for $254 43.

John Murphy vs. Fort Pitt Coal Company. Action to recover for damages for digging and mining coal. Verdict for defendant the plaintiff not appearing.

Weiler Bros. vs. Joseph Thomas; action for whisky sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff for $205 92.

S. R. Allen for use of Benjamin Miller vs. James McPhillamy. Rule on the garnishes, the Ætna Insurance Company, to show cause why judgment should not be entered against them on their answers filed.

Charlotte Dravo vs. James Cuddy. Juror withdrawn and case continued at costs of defendant.

The case of the City of Allegheny vs. Lindsay & McCutcheon, was referred to C. C. Taylor, Esq., as referee, under the act of 1874.

Griffin McGeary vs. John Updegraft. Judgment against the Franklin Glue Works, in default of an appearance, for the debt, interest and costs.

James Crawford vs. M. M. Rolfe. Action to recover for services rendered as foreman of a brick yard. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Regelman vs. Davidson: Elser vs. Bosworth *et al.*; Heil vs. Steinbauser; Boymer, Bauman & Co. vs. Allegheny Car and Transportation Company; Walker vs. Anderson *et al.*; Enrich & Co., vs. Tesh, executrix; Heberle vs. Kolb; Mangold & Son, vs. Gast, owner; Fair vs. Ayers; Gothard vs. Lyons *et al.*

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

AN IMPORTANT WILL CASE.

The Court yesterday delivered an opinion in the matter of the division of the estate of Alcy Beggs, deceased, which involves some interesting points. The will of Andrew Beggs, deceased, after giving directions for the payment of his debts, etc., left the balance of his estate to his wife, Alcy Beggs, directing that upon her death the property should be "equally divided between her relatives and his, or such of them as she may deem most worthy." When Alcy Biggs died she left a will bequeathing one-half of the property, which consisted of a large amount of real estate, to six children of her two sisters, to be divided among them equally. The other half she directed to be divided among the nineteen surviving relatives of her husband, but gave some more than others.

When the matter came before the Court on a petition of the executor, Graham Scott, Esq., to sell certain portions of the estate, Judge Hawkins decided that Mrs. Beggs had not made a distribution of the property in accordance with her husband's will, and he directed that the estate be divided equally among the twenty-six heirs, share and share alike.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Some surprise was manifested in court, when the case of Mrs. Haas, indicted for felonious assault and battery, was called up, or rather, when the District Attorney stated that the defendant was only nine years old, and the assault was upon Paul Rudolph, was but thirteen. The boys live in Allegheny, and having quarrelled, Haas drew a knife and cut Rudolph slightly on the arm. He was proposed at first that the defendant plead guilty to a simple assault and battery, but it was afterward decided to go on with the trial, the Court intimating that the boy was too young to be guilty of a felony, and that the jury should find a verdict of not guilty. Accordingly the District Attorney made a statement of the case, after which a verdict of not guilty was taken. Mrs. Annie Rudolph, the mother of the boy who was cut, was the prosecutrix.

John Campbell, Jr., indicted for embezzlement on oath of David M. Aiken, was acquitted.

A *nolle pros.* was entered as to John Dolan, charged with conspiracy to indict. The alleged conspiracy consisted in having the Keislings and others indicted for forcible entry and malicious mischief, of which they were acquitted. John Kelly and Martin Dolan fled immediately after the termination of the Keisling case, and have never been arrested, while John Dolan has been in jail some three months.

John Beckert pleaded *nolo contendere* to selling liquor to miners, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs, and in default to be imprisoned ninety days.

Joseph Brown was acquitted of felonious assault and battery, charged by James Donahue.

Two cases of the Commonwealth vs. A. T. Rowand and A. H. Rowand, Jr., there being one indictment against both for conspiracy, and another against A. H. Rowand, Jr., for misdemeanor in having put a false color upon his property with intent to defraud creditors, were next taken up. The Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Montooth, W. D. Moore and George Shiras. DeCamp, while Moore, Bakewell, John Dalzell and Colonel Bayne, appeared for the defense. A motion was made to quash the indictment for misdemeanor, on the ground that the offense in the indictment not only set forth the conspiracy but the overt act, while the misdemeanor indictment set forth the same overt act without the charge of conspiracy. Considerable interest was manifested, and quite a number of spectators—many of whom were colored—were present.

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John Murphy vs. Fort Pitt Coal Company. Action to recover for damages for

PROPOSITION

Of the Stockholders of the Nation Trust Company to the City Councils.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

On behalf of the contributing stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, we respectfully ask from your honorable bodies the option of the claims of the city against the Nation Trust Company within ——— days, at the rate of forty per cent. of their face in cash.

The object of the option is to give opportunity to raise the money, and secure the purchase of the remaining claims; and our proposition is first made to your honorable bodies, because the claim of the city is the largest, the entire indebtedness being divided as follows:

Claim of city of Pittsburgh	$415,000
Claim of county of Allegheny	120,041
Claim of individual creditors	454,850

As by the terms of the composition, the principal of the entire debt is payable in one, two, three and four years *without interest*, the present cash value of the claim is much below its par value, and therefore this offer should not be regarded by way of comparison with the par of the debt.

It was confidently expected when the composition was entered into, that a large proportion of the stockholders would bear their just share of the burden; in this there was great disappointment, although the most earnest efforts, consuming nine months of the time of the committee, were made to secure that result. It has so happened that about twenty-eight or thirty stockholders out of one hundred and forty-six are bound for the whole debt, and of the smaller number, four have about three fifths of the entire burden.

Although the properties are intrinsically worth more than the whole debt for which they are held as securities, yet these four gentlemen and other contributors, find themselves unable by the pressure of the times to meet the June payment, which amounts to $250,000, either by mortgages or by sales of property. It therefore becomes our duty, at the earliest moment to advise you of this grave state of affairs, and to suggest to you how far our constituents are able to assist you and the other creditors in the premises.

The Veech mortgages and the Negley mortgages are held in the names of the respective trustees for all of the creditors, and not for any separately; they all mature at the same time, and the trustees are bound by the terms of them, to sell at public out-cry all of the properties on the 1st pending of defaults. The properties included in the Veech mortgages are liable to be sold on ten days default in any payment. The Negley mortgages are liable to be forclosed on thirty days default in any payment. Were it possible for the city to sever its interests, and sell its share of the mortgages, it is believed that Brooks & Co. could be induced to come forward on them. As they cannot be negotiated, the same experience justifies the assertion, that the foreclosure of the mortgages and public sale of the properties by the trustees, would result in a dreadful sacrifice in values, so that it is doubtful whether the net results of such sales would meet the payment due in June. In that event all the securities will have been exhausted and the remainder of the debt will be worthless.

The sale by the trustees of so large an amount of property will be a great public misfortune. It will, of course, rule down the values of real estate in the city, and in consequence its borrowing capacity. Capitalists will exact larger margins between the loans and the estimated value, in advancing money on mortgage.

If, therefore, less money will be realized to the creditors, by any other course open to them, as we respectfully submit is the case, then we have reason to believe that your honorable bodies will accept our proposition; and if so accepted, it is very important that it should be at an early date, to relieve the anxiety of the creditors; of course, if the reverse should appear to be the case, we cannot complain of your action.

It is expected by the contributing stockholders, that they can provide for the forty per cent. payment under this proposition by negotiating loans for that amount on their real estate. To do this will require all the time asked for.

It is not our object to appeal to your sympathies, in behalf of our clients, although we think an appeal would not be misplaced. We desire to assist the creditors to realize as much of their claims as is reasonably practicable, and present the proposition to be decided upon on its pecuniary merits simply.

The prevalent notion that there is an inconsistency between our present proposition and the proposition already referred upon, is based on a misconception. We do not depreciate the securities now in the hands of the trustees, but have always shown to the committee to have been worth their face. But the exigency arises from the inability of debtors to raise money from their outside resources from which to pay the installments becoming due next month. Nor can the debtors, it is evident, procure loans on the premises already mortgaged, but if the creditors will accede to the present offer, the properties so mortgaged being released, or an agreement to release, can be obtained as means to assist in raising the necessary cash.

Many of our creditors and some of the stockholders have expressed their desire of counteding that the city is not entitled to participate in the proceeds of these securities; that the city claim originating, as it did, in rascality and combination between parties falsely pretending to represent the city and the Nation Trust Company, does not constitute a debt enforceable at law. But the parties who have, since the failure, been controlled the affairs of the Trust Company, and who have put up their private means to secure the creditors, deprecate litigation, and hope with the assistance and good will of the city authorities, to effect a speedy settlement of the entire claims to the satisfaction of all concerned.

With great respect,

GEO. SHIRAS, JR.
S. SCHOYER, JR.

WATER BUSINESS.

Meeting of the Committee—The Pay Rolls—Miscellaneous Business.

A regular meeting of the Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held last evening, Dr. McCandless in the chair.

The pay rolls for the month of April were approved as follows:

Salaries	$ 374 99
Lower works	841 50
Upper works	450 33
Forty-fifth street	260 20
Street hands	511 35
Fixing men acts	392 40
Bills for coal and plugs	14,029 44
Total	$18,854 21

An ordinance was recommended to Councils for passage authorizing the employment of assistant water assessors during the busy months.

Several communications and certificates were read relating to the efficiency and merits of the Goehring and of the Diehl smoke consumers. Reports of tests made at the Bedford avenue works were also made by the Superintendent, but that official did not consider the tests fair. He gave it his opinion that there was no need to be gained by the saving of fuel, but the smoke nuisance was effectually abated. Privilege was allowed the proprietors to make another test, provided they bear the expense.

A claim was presented by Wm. Lyons, an employee at the lower water works, who has a bad hernia, accidently sustained while employed about the machinery. The risk was incurred at the order of his superior, and he asked that the doctor's bill be paid and sufficient be given him to purchase an artificial leg. The members generally thought that Mr. Lyons was deserving of aid, but referred the question to the City Attorney for advice as to what course to pursue. The claim amounts to $200, $150 for the physician's bill and $100 for an artificial leg.

A sub-committee reported in favor of reducing the water assessment of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company for 1875 from $3,300 to $1,750, the Assessor having made a clerical error in fixing the assessment. The report was approved. Messrs. Foley, Goldthorpe and Wainwright asked that their votes be recorded in the negative, which was done.

A contract for furnishing stop gates was let to Messrs. Armstrong & Hutchinson.

THE NEW WORKS.

Business of the new water works was then taken up, and the pay rolls amounting to $614 were approved.

A sub-committee reported indorsing a letter of Mechanical Engineer Lowry to Contractor Harlupee as an order for the latter to proceed with the quadrants for the new engines. Mr. Harlupee claims that the letter contained no such instructions. The report was approved.

A long discussion ensued in regard to the new reservoirs, and Messrs. Walter and McIlhenny, contractors of the Hiland and Herron reservoirs respectively, asked for instruction. They are prepared to put on the finishing touches, and wished authority and instruction as to what course to pursue.

Mr. Powers offered a resolution requesting the contractors to discontinue work and discharge all employees. Consideration of the resolution was postponed.

Further discussion followed, after which the committee came to the decision of contending that the city is not entitled to participate in the proceeds of these securities; that the city claim originating, as it did, in rascality and combination between parties falsely pretending to represent the city and the Nation Trust Company, does not constitute a debt enforceable at law. But the parties who have, since the failure, been controlled the affairs of the Trust Company, and who have put up their private means to secure the creditors, deprecate litigation, and hope with the assistance and good will of the city authorities, to effect a speedy settlement of the entire claims to the satisfaction of all concerned.

With great respect,

GEO. SHIRAS, JR.
S. SCHOYER, JR.

WATER BUSINESS.

Meeting of the Committee—The Pay Rolls—Miscellaneous Business.

A regular meeting of the Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held last evening, Dr. McCandless in the chair.

The pay rolls for the month of April were approved as follows:

Salaries	$ 374 99
Lower works	841 50
Upper works	450 33
Forty-fifth street	260 20
Street hands	511 35
Fixing men acts	392 40
Bills for coal and plugs	14,029 44
Total	$18,854 21

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Riot at the Circus.

About eight o'clock last evening, shortly after the opening of Forepaugh's circus at Union Park, Allegheny, a party of roughs made an attempt to tear down the canvas near the dressing apartment, when their efforts were resisted by the canvasmen, and a fight followed. Stones were thrown and a pistol was fired, but only one man, Thomas Wightman, a showman, was hurt, his injury consisting of a bruise on the forehead, where a boulder struck him. A shot was fired at Dan Taylor, the "boss" canvasman, but he was not hurt. The day police force moved down to the circus in a body, seeing which the roughs dispersed, and the show passed off without further disturbance. There were no arrests.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

The *Christian Statesman*, of Philadelphia, says: "The very spirit of Christianity is embodied in the modern societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The creation which, through weary centuries has been groaning and sighing under the curse of human depravity, begins to see in these beneficent organizations the 'manifestations of the sons of God.' The Eighth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Society has been laid on our table. It shows a total of receipts of more than ten thousand dollars which have been expended or invested for the work of the Society. The number of complaints registered on the books of the society during the year 1875, was seven hundred and forty-eight, involving cruelty to seventeen hundred different animals. The great majority